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Taxes 'Like England's'? Ships on Order Total 800; Argentine-U. S. Pact Near

The World's Day—May 12, 1941

New England: Hotel Men Hear Tax Warning

Delegates to the national convention of Hotel Sales Managers at Boston were warned to prepare to accept a load of taxes "like England's." [Page 11.]

Federal loans for New England plant expansion, new equipment, and working capital totaled $10,000,000 as of May 1. [Page 13.]

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations entered its opposition to immediate construction of a central traffic artery in Boston. [Page 11.]

The Boston Port Authority, in its annual report, said new piers are vital. [Page 11.]

Members of the crew of the Yugoslavian freighter Bor, docked at Charlestown, Mass., were forbidden to leave ship. [Page 12.]

More than 900 building trades workers went on strike at the Navy Yard Annex and Drydock in South Boston. [Page 1.]

National: Ship Contracts Exceed 5,000,000 Tons

New York (AP)—The American Bureau of Shipping reported that 800 ships, aggregating 5,055,400 gross tons, were under contract or being constructed in United States shipyards May 1. [Financial Page.]

Manila (AP)—Pan American Airways' California Clipper landed at the Cavite seaplane base to complete the company's first round-trip flight to Singapore. The return to Manila was made in 10 hours and 20 minutes. The big flying boat is due to take off for the United States May 14 at dawn. [Page 6.]

San Francisco (AP)—Eleven shipyards and drydocks with $500,000,000 in warship and other defense contracts were closed today by a joint strike of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. machinists. Between 15,000 and 20,000 workers are normally employed in the plants, where 1,700 machinists walked out in the face of protests by Government and high union officials. [Page 2.]

Americas: Argentine-U. S. Trade Pact Nearer

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Government circles reported that the long-delayed commercial treaty between the United States and Argentina probably will be signed next week, to become effective immediately. The agreement, originally formulated in 1939, reportedly would affect all aspects of trade between the two countries with "reciprocal advantages."

Managua, Nicaragua (AP)—A bill to prohibit the functioning of organizations engaged in anti-democratic activities anywhere in Nicaragua was introduced today in the National Congress.

Washington: Foreign Ship Bill Approved

Authorizing the Federal Government to take over foreign ships lying idle in United States harbors was approved by the Senate Commerce Committee, 11 to 4. The Committee wrote an amendment into the House-approved legislation to forbid the Government from taking over any vessel actually owned by a foreign country, except by purchase.

Fiscal experts in Congress and the Administration are pushing the drive to make greater savings in non-defense expenditures. [Financial Page.]

War supplies which left American ports too late to aid Yugoslavia and Greece are going to British forces in the Mediterranean. Convoys and increased aid highlight Capital discussions. [Page 1.]

The United States Court of Appeals upheld the National Labor Relations Board's ruling that the Employees Representation Plan of the Bethlehem Steel Company is a company dominated union. [Page 2.]

The Civil Aeronautics Board reported increases of 26 per cent in miles flown, 35 per cent in passengers carried, and 42 per cent in pounds of air express handled by airlines in the first quarter of 1941 as compared with the first three months of 1940.

Legislation designed to stop movement to the Axis powers of defense materials produced in the Philippine Islands was approved unanimously by the House Military Affairs Committee. The legislation would extend the President's power to control exports of defense materials to include products of the Philippines.

Middle East: Stuka Nests Hit in Surprise Raid

British airmen made a surprise daylight raid on German Stuka bomber nests at Cantania and Comiso in Sicily, machine-gunning the soldiers and doing "extensive damage."

British forces in Iraq reported taking the fort of Rutba, on the Kirkuk-Haifa pipeline, although the Iraq forces claimed to be still in possession. The British apparently had in any case possession of the Rutba airfield. Berlin claimed that part of the Habbaniyah airdrome had been wrested from the British.

German troops were announced from Berlin to have occupied Melos Island. It is the 12th island in the Cyclades group 75 miles north of Crete to be occupied by the Axis.

Air and Sea: RAF Damages Hamburg and Bremen

New damage in Germany was inflicted by the RAF, which bombed the ports of Hamburg and Bremen for the third night in four, starting large fires and destroying important buildings. [Page 5.]

Nazi bombers returned over England during the night, but London had the lightest raid in three weeks. German sources said British airports were the targets of Nazi night raiders.

Famous London landmarks damaged by intense Nazi bombing on the night of May 10 included Westminster Abbey, House of Parliament, Big Ben and the British Museum. [Page 1.]

Far East: Emperor, Foreign Minister Confer

Japan's Foreign Minister, back in Japan after diplomatic junkets to Berlin, Rome and Moscow, conferred with Emperor Hirohito for more than two hours. [Far East developments: Page 6.]

China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said in a fighting speech that China, with material and economic aid, was prepared to defeat Japan single-handed—without the help of an expeditionary force or naval action.

Japanese military authorities in Shanghai reported their troops were closing in on Chinese forces in southwest Shansi Province after a battle in which 15,000 Chinese were killed and 8,000 captured.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 11

Ex-French Official Sentenced to Prison

VICHY, France (AP) — Lieut. Pierre Mendes-France, former Undersecretary of State, has been sentenced to six years in prison for attempting to move the French Government to North Africa last June.

One of four French Deputies with commissions—thereby making him subject to military courts—M. Mendes-France was convicted in a brief trial at Clermont-Ferrand. The formal charge was desertion in wartime.

'Inside the War'

Nazi Nordicism Called Propaganda
Page 4

Foreign Tongues Banned in Factory

By the Associated Press

Groton, Conn., May 12

The Electric Boat Company, builders of submarines for the United States Navy, posted a notice today that all conversation among its 5,000 workers must be in English.

A company spokesman said there had been complaints that some of the workers of foreign extraction were conversing in their native tongues.

Strike Halts Work on Big Navy Drydock

Development of the United States naval drydock in South Boston was hit today by a strike of building trades unions which called out 925 workers.

The walkout was followed later this morning by a telephone call from the Office of Production Management at Washington asking that representatives of the strikers be sent to the Capital to meet with Rear Admiral Benjamin Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. Admiral Moreell is in charge of all navy construction work.

E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, and Edwin E. Graves, General Agent, of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston, were designated. The conference may be held Wednesday.

WPA Workers Barred

Calling out of the 300 building trades workers at the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown, which was contemplated, was postponed pending action in Washington.

The strike at South Boston will be continued meantime, Mr. Johnson said.

The strike at South Boston will struction being done on contract at the drydock was reported to be virtually complete.

Meantime the 900 Work Projects Administration workers on whom the strike centers, went back to their miscellaneous naval projects as usual. The unions, which belong to the American Federation of Labor, did not establish a picket line.

Restating the union demands, Mr. Johnson said:

"We want a definite agreement on labor policy that when our men start a job they carry it through to the finish, and that no WPA men or civil service workers be employed on new construction."

The civil service men are regular Navy Yard employees, Mr. Johnson explained, adding that there are several hundred.

Policy Set in Washington

Work held up by the strike includes the building of berthing walls, piers, dredging, building, and a power house. On some parts work is far advanced, on others it is just starting. All has to do with building and plant development, and none with the making of ships.

The project is considered by the Navy Department to be of vital importance to national defense, it is stated.

WPA policy and naval policy are both set in Washington, it is understood.

WPA work has been done on naval projects here since 1935 and today is very varied, including maintenance and repair. The WPA jobs in dispute are part of $15,000,000 of WPA national defense projects set for Massachusetts this year. The unions do not object to repair and maintenance work by the WPA, only to its use on new construction. WPA workers are both skilled and unskilled.

Aid Delivered To Britain Is Roosevelt Goal

Decision upon next step made — Right time awaited to announce plan to public.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12 — Sources intimately close to the White House disclosed today that President Roosevelt has reached a definite decision as to the next step which the United States must take in the war.

This decision, it is stated authoritatively, rests upon the unyielding intention to make sure that the means of defense are delivered to the British Isles.

It also rests on a broad military strategy which has been worked out by the highest American and British defense authorities and which, the President is confident, will result in a Nazi defeat.

But unexpectedly, this decision will not be announced in Mr. Roosevelt's much anticipated Wednesday night address scheduled to be delivered before the Ambassadors and Ministers of all the Western Hemisphere Nations.

Reports circulated in Washington this morning that the reception at the Pan American Union which the President was to attend is being canceled at Mr. Roosevelt's own request and that the speech will be deferred. There appeared every reason to credit this information.

Waiting Strategic Moment

For several days the White House has been consciously minimizing the importance of the Latin-American speech and its cancellation, attributable to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has not been well for several days, would be logical.

But whatever official explanation seems most appropriate to offer, the controlling circumstance is that the President is not yet persuaded that the occasion and the timing are right for a significant and decisive pronouncement of policy.

Such a pronouncement will be forthcoming and it is now expected that it will not be deferred more than two weeks. Mr. Roosevelt is determined that he will not be pressed into premature commitment, although the pressing has been almost exclusively by his closest friends and Cabinet associates. There has hardly been a session of the inner "War Cabinet" for a month that one Cabinet official or another has not urged the President to speak out.

Visits With Menzies

Mr. Roosevelt is fully recovered from his recent illness and has had no temperature since last Saturday. He tok things relatively easy today remaining in his study and devoting himself entirely to defense discussions.

He was visited by Robert G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, late this morning and had lunch with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at 1 o'clock. He worked

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

British Empire Symbol Hit In Bombing of Westminster; 'Blitz' Toll a Major Problem

Morale is unshaken but public calls for faster and drastic action in raid emergencies.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—Bomb damage in Britain has begun to assume the proportions of a major war problem.

There is a growing sentiment in the "blitzed" areas that unless the Government acts quickly and more drastically than it has hitherto to meet this emergency on a national basis, the cumulative effect of constant night raids may lead to difficulties on the Home Front.

The bombing of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and the British Museum on Saturday night in a heavy raid that left many sections of the capital seared with fire and scarred with high explosive bombs, symbolizes the new seriousness of the air war.

Indiscriminate Bombing

London, like Plymouth, Portsmouth, Coventry, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, now presents the anguishing picture of the results of the wantonly indiscriminate, in fact the deliberate Nazi night attacks on the British civil population.

At the same time the steadily rising toll of night bombers now being brought down, culminating in 33 German raiders destroyed in the moonlight of Saturday, with eight more last night, bringing the total in the first 11 nights of this month to at least 132, indicates the clear progress in the British defense against the night raider.

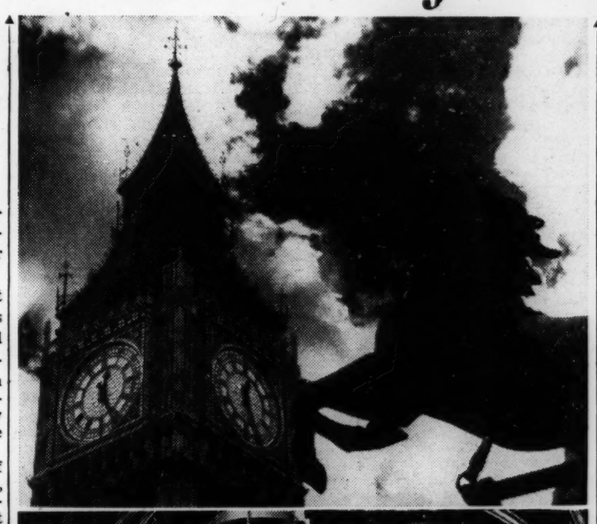
The public's keen appreciation of this improvement in defending the Natic against the most difficult menace to civilian morale the war has yet produced—namely, the night bomber—is one of the most striking characteristics of public opinion in the present phase of the conflict.

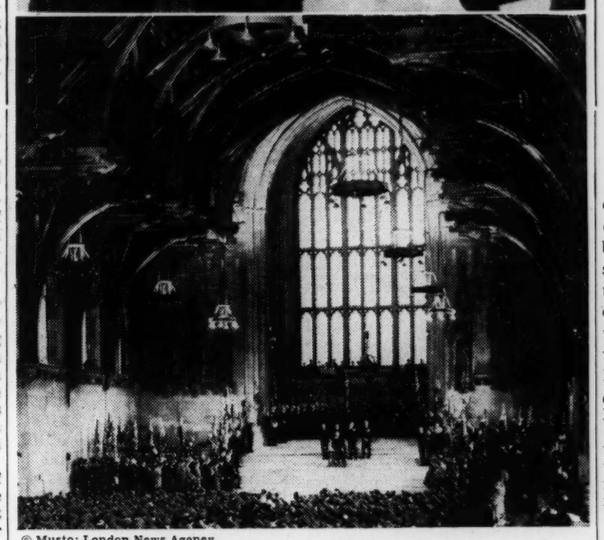
Civilian Morale Unshaken

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, when pointing out the growing gravity of the bomb damage picture, that British civilian morale remains unshaken. And this is partly due to the feeling that the Government is doing its best in getting results in the efforts to defend the country against Nazi air warfare as well as in its endeavors to be able to provide more powerful bombing planes to hit back at military objectives in Germany.

But although this is so, there is definite criticism of the Government's failure so far to apply the same zeal to the organization and co-ordination of measures designed to correct quickly the chaos that

Continued on Page 4, Column 4





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Targets of German Bombers

Upper: Big Ben, most famous clock in the world, whose face was blackened when German bombs damaged Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament in London, but it kept right on booming the hours. Lower: Westminster Hall, another London landmark damaged by German high-explosive and incendiary bombs. Picture was taken in 1936 when 6,000 Canadian Vimy Pilgrims were welcomed to London.

Houses of Parliament and British Museum among landmarks hit by Nazi 'Blitz'.

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State; Sir John Reith, Minister of Works and Public Buildings, and Mrs. Churchill, visited the Houses of Parliament during the day to inspect the damage.

Prime Minister Churchill's rooms in the House of Parliament were untouched as were most of those of the Cabinet ministers.

The bulk of the documents in the vote office, too, were saved, but many papers were smudged or smeared.

Shelters which the Cabinet members occupy during raids when Parliament is meeting were wrecked, but the Members' shelter stood the test.

The Commons' famous oak doors and the Speaker's chair were destroyed.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—To millions of persons in Britain and throughout the world, the Nazis latest blasting of the historic Westminster skyline probably hits home harder than any other tragedy in the wake of Nazi bombs. For of all famous vistas the view of the Thames which includes the Houses of Parliament is the personification of London, of Britain and of the Empire.

As the smoke lifts from the intense raid of Saturday and as the task of combatting last night's renewed raid still proceeds, these facts can be told:

Westminster Abbey was gravely damaged, but is structurely intact except for a relatively small part of it under and in the immediate vicinity of the Lantern Tower.

The Abbey's Deanery was destroyed, and the Cloisters flooded. Three clergy houses in the Cloisters were ruined.

The Chamber where the House of Commons meets in the House of Parliament, was wrecked.

The roof of Westminster Hall was smashed.

The British Museum was set afire, and the back of the building burned.

Eyewitness Description

Many lovers of London felt deeply moved, even crushed, as they listened to a graphic eyewitness radio description Sunday night of bombs crashing through the Commons roof, of the mighty Big Ben tower enveloped in smoke and the debris of explosions, of the 900-year-old roof of Westminster Hall burning furiously, of masonry crashing through Westminster Abbey onto the very spot where Britain's kings and queens have been crowned for nearly 1,000 years.

But today as we streamed back to work across Westminster Bridge, the Houses of Parliament showed little outward sign of the terrible ordeal.

From a distance, the skyline was unchanged with the Thames peacefully lapping the terraces of Commons. Only when we came nearer did holes in the clock tower of Big Ben and the damaged roof of Westminster Hall and Abbey become visible. Just then, too, Big Ben struck the hour with a deep, reassuring, and defiant boom.

It almost seemed to echo the deep satisfaction felt by Londoners with the record number of Nazi bombers shot down during the raid—31 by night fighters, and two by antiaircraft fire.

Heavy Damage Inside

Little groups of police and firemen stood around amid the rubble and charred wood but only those permitted to go inside felt the full shock of the damage.

The Chamber of Commons, where so many historic speeches have been delivered, is smashed and charred beyond repair. The famous members lobby, where we of the press mingled with freedom and friendliness with Cabinet Ministers, is open to the sky and piled high with debris—additionally pathetic since the lobby had been painstakingly shored up after previous bomb damage.

Westminster Hall presents a tragic sight of charred wood and rubbish swimming in inches of blackened water like a dank and dripping cave. But although the prized oak rafters have been severely damaged in places, the roof appears to be by no means irreparable.

To one who has enjoyed much time in the unique atmosphere of Parliament with its skillful blending of twentieth century democratic informality and feudal pomp

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Hoover Opposes U. S. Convoys; Calls Use Plunge Into War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—Former President Hoover last night opposed immediate convoying of aid to Britain, on grounds that it would inevitably lead the United States into a war for which the Nation is now unprepared and that, therefore, the demands to equip our war defenses would reduce shipments of weapons to Great Britain in its "critical period" of the present.

Instead, a greater share of American production of planes and ships should be sent "regardless of our own preparedness," he said in a National Broadcasting Company radiocast. He held that such increased aid involves less risk than convoying or declaring war.

Britain could man such additional ships and planes, he implied. He said that destroyers now coming off American ways to join the American fleet should instead be turned over to the British Fleet, to be manned by British crews.

The Nation's entry into the war, which he believed is inescapable if convoys were ordered, would instantly reduce the shipment of vital weapons and supplies, he claimed, due to the demand for equipping our own defenses. Thus, he held, Britain would be worse off if convoys were ordered.

Britain Faces Crisis

Since Britain's "most critical period is right now," he said:

"Plainly she needs bomber planes to guard her sea lanes. She needs bomber planes and fighter planes to offset the attacks upon her cities and her harbors. She needs tanks, munitions and food. She needs merchant ships to re-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

U. S. Aids Solidarity of Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on his fifth Latin-American trip as one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars invited to tour South America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

South America Between Two Worlds
Seventh in a series of 12 articles

LIMA, Peru—Lima, City of the Kings and scene in 1938 of the Eighth Pan-American Conference, shouts to a returning visitor:

"How far have the American Nations gone toward realizing the underlying conviction of the Lima Conference?"—the conviction that a Western Hemisphere united within and resolved to uphold its liberties could not easily be broken, if at all.

It is thought-provoking to look back on the Lima Conference in this city of wide avenues, fine public monuments, and parks. Lima is a semi-tropical oasis in the dustiness of a coastal strip that is strangely arid between the snow-crowned Andes and the world's largest ocean. Just over the Andes, torrential rains drench the jungle. At sea, rains are precipitated by cold air above Antarctic currents before the moisture can reach land. But it seldom rains in Lima, and then only as fine mist.

Americas Draw Closer

Those of us who watched the Lima Conference in action as Europe drifted toward war have seen vast opportunities open before the Americas in these two years.

With Europe cut off, necessity has driven the Americas together.

South America cannot look abroad for relief from the war's heavy curtailment of exports that are vital to the well-being of every southern Nation.

Only the United States is able to reach forth with hands strong enough to steady South America across these difficult months that already have penetrated deeply into the second year.

Zone of Security

For North Americans, only South America offers a zone of security for travel and cultural interchange.

Trade between the Americas is the last unimpeded outlet for major commerce in the world at this time.

So the war has provided a testing period for several key elements that must prove sound in order for the Western Hemisphere to unite on a realistic basis.

First is the possibility of economic self-sufficiency.

The answer to this has already been given in figures showing that the Western Hemisphere cannot absorb its own surpluses of wheat, corn, cotton, copper, and other key products that naturally find an outlet in Europe and Asia.

Progress is Made

Second is the possibility of economic relations sufficiently strong so that no outside pressure could disrupt them.

In this field progress is being made.

Beyond these basic economic considerations are all of the cultural, psychological, political, and other factors that determine Inter-American relationships.

Since long-range isolation of the Western Hemisphere from the rest of the world does not enter practical consideration in view of the economic ties that cannot be modified to any great degree, the Americas are testing less ambitious prospects.

On the long-range, some things can be done that are important but not able to detach South America from Europe.

Using Advantages

On the short-range, the Americas are making a fuller use of their present advantages.

All of these advantages are made pleasantly evident on the protected sea lanes of the Americas, whether in the Pacific or in the Atlantic.

Stowed snugly below decks of the Santa Lucia on the long run from New York through the Panama Canal and down the West Coast of South America, were products reflecting the rich diversity of this hemisphere. Ivory nuts from Ecuador, bananas, North American trucks, tractors, and air-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Bay State Clubwomen Told They Face Big Defense Job

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 12 (AP)—Mrs. Davis A. Westcott, of Boston, was nominated today for re-election as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 12 Women will play a vast part in the national defense effort, Miss Margaret Dana, specialist on consumers topics, assured 1,000 delegates at the opening session of the three day annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House here today.

More important than the various organizational duties, she said, is making certain that the pinch of war is not felt too keenly in each home.

Miss Dana said she believed the immediate future will witness a large increase in the volume of advertising as manufacturers and distributors attempt to cash in on defense wages and spending. Miss Dana urged her audience to resist this stepped-up pressure.

Particularly, she said, beware of those labels that say, "tested and approved."

"Be sure you know who tests and who approves," she said, "regard all such labels with friendly suspicion."

She pointed out that after July 1 wollen makers will be required to specify whether their products are made from virgin wool or reclaimed wool.

War conditions, she pointed out, are bound to bring about rising prices in some instances and lower quality in others. These things can be controlled, however, she assured her audience. Miss Dana referred to the prophecy of the Brookings Institution that stability can be maintained through control of wages and lowering of distribution costs.

Miss Dana told the club women that the consumer has a right to know which action has taken place and can be so informed if the merchant is required to put this information on his labels.

Picture: Page 11.

A Way of Life

By Wendell L. Willkie
Republican Presidential Nominee in 1940

For a military victory alone will not save the democratic system. Democracy, as a way of life, is competing with various totalitarian ways of life. And democracy will win only if it works better than they do.

From an address delivered in Toronto, Canada, March 24, 1941

Relief Flow Unhampered By Barring of Two Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—While two Italian war relief organizations were out of the running here today, having been eliminated by order of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, the Greek War Relief Association announced that it would continue its drive with unabated vigor, concentrating its ministrations on the island of Crete, where the Greek Government is functioning.

Simultaneously, Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia and now Chairman of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, forecast that the 700 organizations appealing for contributions to war-relief funds and other charities in the United States would collect between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 this year. In an interview he said about $30,000,000 would go directly for foreign relief, $220,000,000 for relief through the American Red Cross, and the rest to churches and philanthropic institutions.

Concert Canceled

No foodstuffs, medical supplies, cash for other materials furnished by the Greek War Relief Association fell into Nazi hands when they entered Athens, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Honorary Chairman, announced. The Athens Committee, he said, outwitted the Germans by returning unexpected funds to America the day before the occupation and by distributing all relief on hand to the needy civilian population.

Coincident with the barring of two Italian relief organizations, the Federation of the Italian World War Veterans of the United States of America, Inc., and the Ladies Auxiliary of the Providence Branch of the Federation, came the cancellation of a concert scheduled to be held at Madison Square Garden Sunday under the sponsorship of the same Federation and for the benefit of the Italian Relief Fund.

Investigation had disclosed, it was declared, that distributors in Italy of funds collected by the Federation were "so closely identified with the Italian Government" that they must be regarded as organizations acting for the Government.

The State Department had been asked to cancel the benefit, the first of a proposed series, by various anti-Fascist organizations here which charged the sponsors were semi-official agents of the Fascist Regime, and by the Fight for Freedom Committee which charged that receipts would be used for Fascist propaganda in the United States. The latter was denied by Tullio Carminati, actor and chairman of the concert committee.

The Theater Authority, Inc., had refused to certify the concert when sponsors failed to file papers showing how proceeds would be used, and opera stars were debarred from participation by the American Guild of Musical Arts.

Other Sections Active

Meanwhile, along other sectors of the war relief front, the American Field Service, sponsor in the United States for the American Eagle Club of London, announced that it had raised $25,000 for that Club since October. The Eagle Club was organized to provide a place of relaxation for the 10,000 men from the United States enlisted with the British military forces.

The official British account of the 84-day battle for air supremacy over Britain last summer went on sale at book stores and newsstands throughout the United States in a 58-page booklet, selling for 25 cents, entitled "The Battle of Britain." More than 1,000,000 copies were sold in Britain during the first two weeks after publication.

China's fatality toll from epidemic cause has risen sharply, it was disclosed in a cable received by United China Relief headquarters here.

Wild-Life Pact Now Ratified By 17 Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12 — The groundwork for a chain of national parks preserving natural wonders and historic spots of the Western Hemisphere from the Straits of Magellan to Hudson Bay has been laid in an Inter-American Convention on nature protection and wild life preservation, just ratified by the United States Senate.

Sixteen other American Republics have also signed the pact to protect nature and wild life within their boundaries. They include Bolivia, Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil, Guatemala, Guiana, and Chile.

Park officials here report that to date only Argentina, Mexico, the Dominican Republic and to some extent, Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, and Guatemala, have made starts on national park systems.

Most of the Latin American Nations, they say, are in the stage of park development in which the United States found itself in the 1870's.

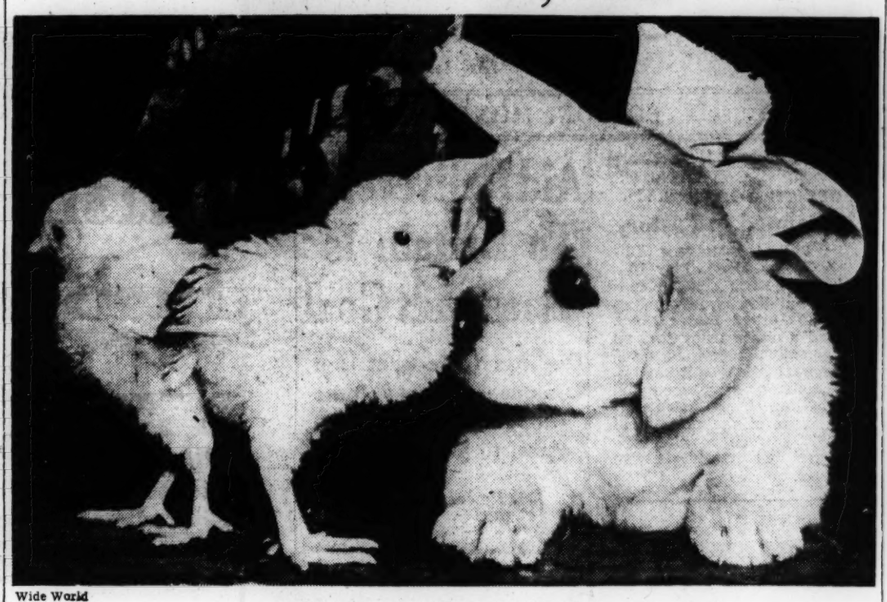
Principal beneficiaries under the pact, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said today, will be numerous species of migratory birds that go back and forth between North and South America, including the Hudsonian curlew, upland plover, and other shorebirds; bobolink, nighthawk, barn and other swallows; most of the wood warblers and vireos; several thrushes, orioles; and many species of the large family of sparrows.

Several forms of vanishing or depleted mammal species that will particularly benefit under the conservation convention include the huemal, a deer that inhabits the Andes; the brocket, the rare pudu, and other species of South American deer that have been greatly reduced in the last century; the ocelot; the chinchilla; and the tapir.

Under the new convention, the contracting governments agree to assist each other by lending biologists for research and field studies.

Pointing to success in restoring North America's migratory birds as an example of what may be done through international co-operation, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wild Life Service declares," we have every reason to be optimistic over the results of an international undertaking that includes the entire hemisphere and becomes effective before unwise exploitation has become general.

'Believe It or Not, Chick'



Wide World

Chums in the Animal Kingdom

A fuzzy little pup in white, named Whitie, makes friends with two chicks vying for honors in the Nicetown Boys Club's first annual pet show in Philadelphia. Whitie won the pup prize, and the chicks won a prize as "the most unusual pets in the show."

Court Upholds NLRB on Steel After 20 Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—One year, seven months, and 28 days after the National Labor Relations Board found the Bethlehem Steel Company guilty of fostering an illegal union, that ruling was upheld today, 2 to 1, by a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In the meantime a major defense strike was precipitated in March against the Bethlehem Company, which has $1,300,000,000 in defense contracts, over the very point decided by today's circuit court.

The labor board ruled on Aug. 14, 1939, that the Bethlehem's "E. R. P." (Employees' Representative Plan) was illegal. Two days later the company took an appeal to the Circuit Court, which has only now handed down its decision.

In the meantime the company, employing 130,000 which is the second largest steel firm in the United States and took the lead in breaking the "Little Steel" strike in 1937, refused to discontinue E. R. P. and held an election this March under the "plan" on company property and on company time. This precipitated a strike among the 21,000 workers at the Bethlehem, Pa., plant.

Court Weighs Issue

As the court wrestled with the lggality of the NLRB order, 16 month after it was handed down, the uncertain issue of the legality or illegality of E. R. P. caused a work stoppage that held up armor plate for warships and tanks, airplane cylinders, shells and cannon forgings.

A settlement was worked out on March 28 by State mediators and Labor Department conciliators after an ugly situation had developed which threatened violence in eBthlehem and industrial bitterness all over the Nation. Two hours after the strike was settled at Bethlehem, a second strike began at the company's plant at Johnstown, where the company likewise went through with an E. R. P. election.

It was pointed out in Washington at the time that this serious and potentially disastrous strike would probably not have occurred if the legal status of E. R. P. had been determined and if contact had been established between the employees and employers. In this instance the courts provided the workers an involuntary 19-month "cooling off period" which precipitated a strike rather than averted it.

Motions Caused Delay

The record of the case before the court here shows approximately 70 motions and counter-motions filed before the case reached argument, on Feb. 17, 1941. The major delay occurred over these motions, most of which were filed by the company. Since the case reached argument 84 days have elapsed, which is not an unusual delay.

Officials who are searching out the cause of defense strikes have pointed to court delays on NRLB orders as a contributing factor. It is recalled that it took three years to uphold the first NLRB order against the Ford Motor Company, which was carried to the Supreme Court.

Today's 2-to-1 opinion requires the Bethlehem Company to discontinue its E. R. P. in nine plants, in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland. Incidentally, the NLRB had previously outlawed the "E. R. P." Feb. 10, 1939 at the Fore River plant at Quincy, Mass., and in the Boston operations of the company, a case in which Bethlehem also took appeal and lost before the First Circuit Court, Oct. 8, 1940. This was a gap of a year and eight months.

The majority ruled today that Bethlehem's "defiance of the law . . . was clearly shown." A strong dissent, however, held that the NLRB's order was "vitiated by the bias of the examiner."

Auto Strike Threat Grows; Green Assails Ship Tie-up

By the Associated Press

Strike threats in plants of the General Motors Corporation reached the critical point today and the American Federation of Labor threw its influence against a Pacific Coast walkout of 1,700 shipyard machinists belonging to the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Members of a National Defense Labor Mediation Board panel attempting to head off a strike in 60 General Motors plants which have $700,000,000 of defense contracts adjourned early yesterday, after nine days of negotiations with C. I. O. leaders and company representatives.

Chiefs of the union, the United Automobile Workers, flew back to Detroit to consider whether to call a walkout, But W. H. Davis, chairman of the Board panel, said negotiations under its direction would resume tomorrow and that "there is no indication of any purpose not to continue production."

Outlaw Strike

In the meanwhile William Green, President of the A. F. of L., asserted in Paterson, N. J., yesterday that a walkout of union machinists in San Francisco shipyards was an "outlawed strike" and that the A. F. of L. was "appealing to the unions there to rescind their strike action."

The walkout involves defense contract estimated by the workers at $500,000,000. Mr. Green said it violated a union-management agreement prohibiting either strikes or walkouts. The strikers want $1.15 an hour instead of $1.12, plus continuance of double pay for overtime. Union leaders in San Francisco said their picket lines would keep 15,000 to 20,000 men away from work.

The Navy Department disclosed that in the San Francisco Bay area there were 27 destroyers, four cruisers and 43 auxiliary vessels under construction. The department did not say how many were affected by the strike, which involves 11 yards. Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman of a special Senate Committee investigating the conduct of the defense program, said the strike would be before the Committee today.

Washington—The C. I. O. said Saturday that wage increases totaling $380,000,000 annually were secured through its efforts in the first four months of this year, but added that corporation profits "greatly outstripped the increases in payroll."

Profits, the C. I. O. said, were 17.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1940.

Its monthly publication, the Economic Outlook, commented, too, that the wage increases were being threatened by the rising cost of living and increased consumer taxation."

Birmingham, Ala. — Republic Steel Corporation officials and the United Mine Workers of the C. I. O. reached an agreement for reopening the company's coal mines here and at Gasden, Ala. The new contract will provide a basic wage of $6 for a seven-hour day, compared with the $5 rate prevailing when the old contract expired and work stopped on March 31.

Newport, R. I.—Some 550 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the A. F. of L. continued a strike against private contractors on government housing and naval projects. The union asked $1.25 an hour instead of the existing $1.12½ cents.

Detroit — The United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O. Saturday made public a letter addressed to the Ford Motor Company asking for conferences concerning wages and working conditions in 28 Ford plants throughout the country.

Besides a group of smaller Michigan factories, the list included plants at Somerville, Mass., Memphis, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., Norfolk, Va., and Dallas, Texas.

The letter, addressed to Harry H. Bennett, Personnel Director of the Ford Company, asserted that the U. A. W.-C. I. O. "has been designated and selected by the majority of the employees" of the factories listed, as the "exclusive representative of all such employees for the purpose of collective bargaining."

In making the letter public the Union explained a request for collective bargaining conferences must be made and either denied or ignored before a Union can petition for a National Labor Relations Board election. The Board has set May 21 for an election in the Ford Rouge and Lincoln plants here.

Gallup, N. M. — Plans for a court test of State Police power to ban picketing of the Army's $9,000,000 construction project at the Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot were announced yesterday by Roy Pearce, President of the New Mexico Federation of Labor.

The unions listed eight alleged grievances

They charged:

Political hiring and preferment: the project was not only nonunion, but anti-union; refusal of contractors to meet with labor representatives; importation of out of state labor; refusal of contractors to utilize the United States Employment Service; mis-classification of skilled crafts, with unskilled laborers listed as mechanics; a 40-cent minimum wage rate, which the union called the lowest in the West. No specific increase was mentioned: and payment of straight time for overtime instead of wage scales approved by the Department of Labor.

Philadelphia — Wage increases totaling more than $1,000,000 annually for 8,500 employees in the Philadelphia plant have been announced by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, now busy on defense orders.

The wage boost, second this year, came after several weeks of negotiations between management and the Budd Employees' Representation Council. A flat increase of 5 per cent or about $700,000 a year was announced last February.

New York—The cargo vessel Sea Witch sailed for China yesterday after war bonus demands of the crew delayed her departure by a day.

An agreement between the National Maritime Union of the C. I. O. and the United States Lines, the ship's operators, provided for negotiation of the dispute, in which crew members want an increase from $1 to $2 a day as war bonus, plus $50 for every port of call in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Negotiations are to start today between the N. M. U. and the American Merchant Marine Institute, which represents operators.

Pulaski, Va.—American Federation of Labor iron workers voted yesterday to request permission of their international headquarters to call a strike at the $11,000,000 bag-loading plant being constructed near here in conjunction with the $44,000,000 Hercules powder plant near Radford, if negotiations do not yield satisfactory results by Wednesday.

New York—The Associated Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, today signed a new contract to replace the one expiring May 15. The new agreement is for a two-year period and provides for increases in the wage scales covering approximately 600 traffic department employees.

Washington—Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R) Michigan issued a statement charging that "two officials on the payroll of the C. I. O." who are members of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board "obviously cannot be unprejudiced, dispassionate and disinterested in the outcome of any negotiations in which their own parent organization is a party at interest."

Washington—A strike of more than 200 members of an A. F. of L. union against the Smoot Sand and Gravel Company threatened to tie up nearly all construction in the Nation's capital as the company supplies most of the materials used in concrete there. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and the National Defense Mediation Board had requested the men not to strike.

Ontario Crown Lands a Lure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario's Crown Lands are available for long-term lease or sale to either Canadian or United States citizens, clubs and commercial camp operators, according to a recent announcement of the Department of Lands and Forests. Officials point out that these sections of Ontario's Northland, which constitute many millions of acres of public lands, possess motor roads and travel facilities, and tourist camps throughout, and have much to offer the summer tourist.

Already hundreds of Americans are established on Crown Lands, and it is expected that many more sites will be rented or sold this year for establishment of summer homes, and tourist settlements. Many companies in the United States are also making inquiries about properties with the view of building summer camps where their employees may vacation, according to Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, under whose administration these areas come.

Officials state that it is not necessary to be a British subject to own summer resort land; that there is no difficulty in crossing the border into Canada if an American subject with proper identification; that American tourists are particularly welcome in Ontario; and that their American dollar is worth $1.10 in Canadian funds. New and improved roads bring these properties to within a few hours' drive by automobile from various border points, Buffalo, Detroit, and Sault Ste. Marie.

Crown Lands available to tourists as listed by the Department each have their particular attraction to offer to the tourist, and include, for example, the Bracebridge area, noted for clear water and clean air, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, forests, fishing, numerous golf courses and excellent hotels, while winter visitors may toboggan or ski.

Other properties include the Algoma district, north of Sault Ste. Marie, and part of the Mississagi, Provincial Forest; Thunder Bay district, from the North shore of Lake Superior to Lake Nipigon; Rainy River district, generally bounded by the Rainy River, Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods.

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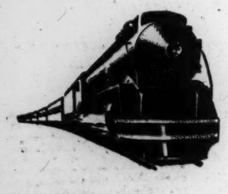

THE New Haven RAILROAD

Nearly $3,000,000 Planes a Month

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 12 (AP)—Bombers and flying boats for Britain and the American Army and Navy are rolling off the assembly lines at Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at a rate averaging nearly $3,000,000 a month, the company reports.

The concern's sales in the first three months of 1941 totaled $8,555,220. New orders received in the same period were $3,274,420. On March 31 the company backlog was $313,367,426.

In mass production, Consolidated is building four-motored land bombers, known as the B-24 to the United States Army Air Corps and as Liberators for the British; four-motored PB2Y flying boats for the United States Navy, and twin-mortored PBY patrol bombers for the Navy. The PBY's built for the British are known as Catalinas.

Company officials said first reports from Europe regarding the effectiveness of the Liberators in raids on Germany have been "extremely encouraging."

Bund-Supporting College Student Target of Contempt Proceedings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—In a move against Nazi elements, the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities in the public schools today had begun contempt proceedings against Reinhold G. Class, City College evening student and a leader of the Youth Division of the German-American Bund in Brooklyn. Mr. Class is to appear before Supreme Court Justice John F. Carew tomorrow.

State Senator John L. Buckley, one-man subcommittee of the Rapp-Coudert Committee, said Mr. Class refused to produce the names of other Bund members enrolled at City College or other public educational institutions, insisting that he would be "beaten up" if he were to give such data. He said his father also was a Bund member.

Philip W. Haberman, Jr., associate Committee counsel, disclosed that two Committee agents have been working full time since December investigating the possibility of Nazi and Fascist activities in the schools, although the committee's open hearings have centered on Communist activity.

In his affidavit applying for a show-cause order, Senator Buckley declared that "according to information in the possession of the Committee, said German-American Bund is active not only among adults but has a special youth division which aims to indoctrinate and subvert juveniles and adolescents and is particularly concerned with young people in the age groups to be found in the public high schools and colleges of this city."

La Follette Speech At Carnegie Off

PITTSBURGH, May 12 (AP)—The executive Board of the Carnegie Institute of Technology has refused permission for former Governor Philip La Follette of Wisconsin to address students today under auspices of the America First Committee, on grounds that no opposition speaker could be obtained.

However, Mr. La Follette is scheduled to give two other talks here today. He telegraphed that in one he would "reply to the warmongering Stimson speech."

Dr. Beryl E. Warden, Dean of Men, said Tech's Administrative Board advised the Student Council that Mr. La Follette might speak on condition that "the other side also be represented, which is only fair."

"This is an educational institution," he said, "and we don't take definite sides on matters of this sort."

The Dean said the Student Council "sincerely" tried to obtain a speaker from the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, but was unsuccessful.

John D. Gordon, local Vice-Chairman of the America First Committee, said the Board's action "is clearly an attack on free speech."

"Under this rule," he added, "all the other side has to do to prevent an America First speaker from being heard is to say that they will not present their side—and that closes our mouths."

Mr. La Follette's father, the late "Fighting Bob" La Follette, was one of the few Senators to vote against American entry into the World War in 1917.

Invisible Road 'Improvement'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Motorists enjoying improved highways as they drive across country may see only the good pavement and properly balanced curves, but in 16 States at least there's another kind of highway improvement they don't see as they drive. This is in the manner of hiring employees of the Highway Departments.

In these 16 States, merit systems are in use. Coverage varies from that of a small number of workers in a few States to all employees, including the men who swing shovels, in others. California and Wisconsin are among those who hold examinations for laborers.

The trend is for more and more States to bring their Highway Departments under civil service, reports the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Louisiana is organizing the merit system authorized by a constitutional amendment approved last November. The Kansas Legislature is considering legislation authorized by a constitutional amendment approved at the same time as that of Louisiana. Adoption of systems by these States will bring the total of States up to 18.

Coverage of employees is widest in California, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Virtually all highway workers are engaged by civil service examination in these seven States, says the Civil Service Assembly. Illinois is at the other end of the line, hiring only clerical help by this method. Other States having civil service plans in their Highway Departments are Alabama, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

Three other States almost qualify for a place among those having the merit system, but not quite. These are Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. They fulfill many of the requirements of a formal civil service but don't go quite all the way. Oregon, Texas, and Washington are also reported as having some of the features of a merit system in their Highway Departments.

Newest Farm Machinery Shown At Clemson College Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—South Carolina farmers witnessed the largest demonstration of improved farm machinery ever held at Clemson College when nine major agricultural equipment manufacturers exhibited and demonstrated approximately $50,000 worth of every known type of new farm mechanization at the institution's annual farm machinery exposition here.

Sponsored by the college as an educational event, actual work of demonstrating and assembling the machines was done by students of the Clemson agricultural engineering department. The affair was planned jointly by the South Carolina Extension Service and the State Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Clemson department.

All equipment used in the demonstration was of the type adapted for use on South Carolina soils. Machinery for seed bed preparation, planting, cultivation and harvesting was shown, while a special collection of terracing equipment was put through its paces. Farmers were instructed how to utilize their own power tools and equipment for building terraces.

Approximately 5,000 farmers from all over the State were present, about 2,000 more than attended last year's event.

Interned British In Canada Released

OTTAWA, May 12 (AP)—In order to "undo a great wrong," more than 900 interned men brought from England to Canada to spend the duration of the war under guard have been released for service with the British Army, it is disclosed.

M. J. Coldwell, Acting House Leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, told a Y. M. C. A. gathering that a British Government official was in Canada at present reviewing the cases of those victimized by unnecessary internment.

He did not elaborate or name the British official.

Reed to Stay Chief In Kansas City

KANSAS City, Mo., May 12 (AP)—Lear B. Reed, the former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who took charge of Kansas City's Police Department after the State wrested its control from the T. J. Pendergast Democratic organization, has changed his plans about quitting.

Mr. Reed, who helped close the doors of a $20,000,000-a-year gambling racket and promote a traffic safety campaign which twice has won Kansas City top rating in the Nation, agreed to remain after he was granted permission to augment his yearly salary of $5,000 by writing.

Landon's View As to Free Speech

TOPEKA, Kan., May 12 (AP)—Alf M. Landon said Saturday things had reached the state of affairs in the United "that citizens cannot advocate their idea of the realities of the English and American situation without being virtually accused of treason to their country."

Mr. Landon called "a sin and a shame" an action of authorities in Miami, Fla., recently "in suppressing an America First Committee meeting."

Germany Finds Part Of U. S. Still at War

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 12

The German press has discovered that "part of America" is formally at war with Germany.

The Tuscarora Indian tribe, of New York State, part of the Iroquois group, formally declared war on Germany in 1917 as "independent people," the press said, because they didn't consider themselves included in the United States' declaration of war.

But the Tuscaroras "never offered to smoke the peace pipe with a German representative" during peace negotiations and hence still are at war, the press said.

Steelman Decries Labor Repression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—Enactment of repressive measures against labor will not be an answer to the solution of the problems between management and labor, according to Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service.

Compulsion is weaker than the enthusiasm of a free people and freedom too easily surrendered may be lost, Dr. Steelman declared before a luncheon of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers at the Commodore Hotel on May 10.

"Strikes could be prohibited by law," he said. "It would make them illegal, but it would not stop them. You cannot legislate or decree to command peace and harmony and efficiency. It is a human relations problem.

"Abolition of the right to strike was the entering wedge of Fascism in each of the countries it has conquered. We cannot attack tyranny abroad by abandoning democracy at home."

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Big College Women's Group For All Aid to Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 12—"All-out" aid to the democracies fighting the Axis powers, even to the extent of military help, if necessary, was favored by the American Association of University Women as it wrote this principle into its legislative policy for the next biennium in full convention action May 9.

This is the first great woman's organization to take such a strong position, according to Association officials.

Dr. Margaret S. Morris, President of the Association, announcing this stand said, "After careful consideration the Association voted to support an immediate foreign policy for the United States in response to the present crisis and the rapidly changing international scene directed toward: 'Recognition of a common cause with all nations resisting totalitarian aggression and the furnishing of whatever aid we can give to make this resistance effective.'

"The convention had a clear understanding that this meant 'all-out' aid including military if necessary."

The association is an educational organization of more than 68,000 alumnae of American colleges. These women accepted their responsibilities to continue their stand for democracy and to continue their support for free education. They added two new fellowships to their program of helping women to do distinguished work in scholarship bringing the total of these to 21. They opposed discrimination in employment on the basis of sex or marital status.

In continuing their support of the principle of equality for women, the Association stressed the point that this equality should be attained without imparing social efforts to safeguard the health, safety and economic welfare of women workers and they opposed the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution as a means of securing equality.

As education measures, the convention voted in its legislative program for co-ordination of Federal educational activities, for support of the United States Office of Education, for support of measures to aid in obtaining better motion pictures for children and for Federal aid to States to equalize opportunity for public education.

In the consumer field, the Association continued its stand for legislation in the interest of the consumer including strengthening the consumer informational services of the Federal Government, development of standards of quality and performance for consumer goods, protection against unfair trade practices and it opposed price fixing contracts between manufacturer and retailer.

Dr. Helen C. White, professor of English, University of Wisconsin, was elected President of the Association for the next biennium.

Throughout the week-long convention which closed last night, today's challenges to democracy with its freedom of education and life remained the principal theme.

These women considered the responsibilities of strengthening democracy from within by solving some of the vexing domestic problems such as relief, unemployment, and unequal civilian standards.

Dr. Eveline M. Burns, Columbia University, pointed out that unless democracies develop techniques that compare not too unfavorably with the efficiency of otherwise ruthless techniques adopted by the dictatorships in solving these problems, democracy's chances of continuing are slim.

"The curious fact that although the only technique available to us is to use Government, namely the executive expression of the leaders we have ourselves freely selected, we still talk as if any action taken by Government was in some way an arbitrary exercise of authority imposed upon us by some entity different and apart from ourselves," declared Dr. Burns.

Schoolboy Finds Indian Cache; Algonquins Preceded Iroquois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., May 12—In a region that has been combed diligently for decades by experienced archaeologists for evidences of Indian life a schoolboy of Fort Montgomery, N. Y., has made one of the most important discoveries of Algonquin relics, including pottery, arrowheads, and fishing equipment in recent years. Robert D. Scott, student of nature, wild life and archaeology in his own right, made the find in a centuries-old cliff shelter near here on Saturday, and his discoveries definitely establish that the Algonquin tribe preceded the Iroquois as inhabitants of the Hudson River Valley, officials of the American Museum of Natural History said today.

Robert has been accustomed for several years to make excursions with James D. Burggraf, archaeologist of the Trailside Museum here, and when he uncovered the cache of aboriginal artifacts, he knew the importance of his find. He and a companion, John Lukenda, also of Fort Montgomery, were walking along the west bank of the Hudson when Robert saw a small opening hidden by boulders about 10 feet above the water level in the steep cliff that overhangs the river. On making his way into the opening, he recognized that he was in an old Indian shelter littered with Algonquin handiwork.

Robert took a few of the pottery fragments to Mr. Burggraf, who organized an expedition to the shelter, where they discovered, among other things, two gorgets, very rare slate medallions worn about the neck only on ceremonial occasions; two complete sherts, or pots; the rimmed fragments of another vessel, an Algonquin pipe, arrowheads, spears, net sinkers, and clam shells.

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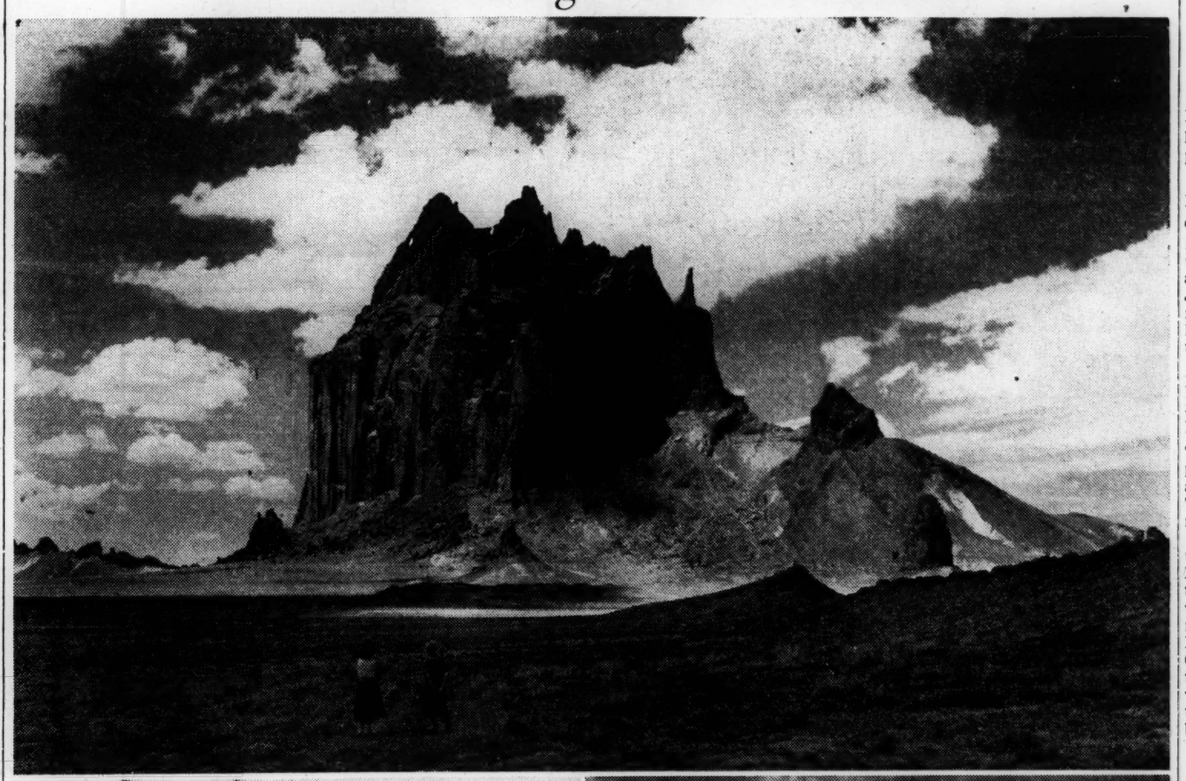

New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

New Mexico, Babe Among States, Radiates Romance

Top: In the heart of the Navajo Country towers Shiprock 1,640 feet into the air, its craggy sides defying surmounting until 1939 and even now not a rock to be scrambled up by novices.

Lower left: Navajo woman weaver works at one of the famous Navajo rugs at a rude loom propped up against the side of the hogan, which is home to the average Indian of this particular tribe.

Bottom: Crude threshing and winnowing of grain in the Sangro de Cristo Mountains. Tromped first by horses, then shaken in a large sieve, is done in some of the remote regions.

New Mexico Takes New Place In American Family of States

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—Behind the cold statistical fact that New Mexico had the second largest population gain in the nation from 1930 to 1940 is the absorbing and significant story of the growing up of a section of American civilization that is already over 350 years old.

Visitors who come here to view the refreshing mountain scenery and to watch the colorful Pueblo and Navajo Indians dance, find that the State must now also be reckoned with as an important force in the national economic picture.

There are 108,501 more people in New Mexico today than in 1930. That may not seem like so very much. But it's an increase of 25.6 per cent. In 1930 there were only 423,317. Now there are 531,818. The State wasn't in fact very far behind Florida which took first place with a gain of 27 per cent.

The reasons for this growth are many. Ask one man on the street why it is and he may say: "Oh, the tourists. They come here to visit, and they stay."

Another may say: "It's the oil fields down around Hobbs."

Another suggests: "Its due to development of our potash deposits and copper mines and such things."

Still another thinks it is because of more widespread irrigation and a consequent agricultural expansion.

All Are Right

They're all right, in a way. But while these have to do with reasons why people are attracted here, one can put a finger on a more immediate cause of their being here, by pointing to the 3,100 miles of fine paved roadway which sweep across the State today. In 1930 there were only 384 miles of paved highway. At that time there were but 1,800 miles of gravel road. Now there are 2,200 miles.

In other words, New Mexico has just made its attractions accessible. These things which inspire population growth always have been here, since the time of Coronado. The roads are only now making it possible for people in large numbers to come here, or come through here, and see and take advantage of them.

That the expansion is due to no one thing is shown by the fact that it is reflected in every part of the State. It is true that the town of Hobbs, in the southeast, right in the center of a recently developed oil field, grew in the space of ten years from 598 to 10,619, a boost of some 1,675 per cent. But Santa Fe grew too, from 11,176 to 20,325, a jump of 81.9 per cent. So did Santa Rosa, and Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Hot Springs, Raton, and Las Vegas report substantial increases. The towns and cities gained more than the rural areas, so it isn't an agricultural development so much, but the growth is spread pretty well throughout the State.

Tourist Traffic Doubles

Tourist traffic through New Mexico has doubled in the past five years. It's four times what it was in 1930. Of course, as one of our friends suggested, some of the visitors do unpack and stay for good. But that accounts for but a small part of the expansion. Some of it is down in the Hobbs oil fields. Some is due to mining operations. Some is in the livestock business, and in farming, and in merchandising for the others.

Incidentally, New Mexico, besides oil and copper, has the only source of mined potash in the country. The field is some 300 -miles wide by 600 miles long. They estimate at the Capitol building here that there are around 20,000,000,000 tons of it available. And though this element isn't necessary for munitions as it was during the other war when black powder was used, it is still essential for fertilizer, and is thus indirectly a war resource.

Then there's coal, carbon dioxide gas, gold, silver, zinc, pumice, molybdenum, felspar, and natural gas.

Most of the minerals are of a low grade, but the chief obstacle to profitable exploitation is lack of cheap transportation to the distant markets. That's something that will come though, now that good roads have brought more people here to see what the State really has to offer.

No 'Okies' in New Mexico

Remembering that neighboring Oklahoma has lost population, and remembering the popular stories about the trek of the "Okies" west to California, some have assumed that part of New Mexico's population increase has been a result of the stopping off here of some of these migrant farmers. It can be said, though, not only on the basis of official figures and statements here, but from a personal study of a large section of the State, that there are no "Okies" in new Mexico. Not a family of this sort was seen in a trip from one end of the State to the other, and others who have traveled extensively about the State tell the same story.

Those who have come in are oil workers, miners, farmers, engineers, and retired businessmen from Chicago.

It is rather a natural process. And what is more important is that it is a sound, stable development. New Mexico is seeing no oil boom, no gold rush. It just has some of about everything that makes for a good place in which to live and work.

Tourists still bring in the most money, some $80,000,000 a year. In 1939 they counted 4,595,000 out-of-state visitors. In 1934, "gas" tax collections, which tell a lot about travel into and within the State totaled $2,796,680. In 1939 this had risen to $4,760,000. Livestock, farming and minerals each account for from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of business a year. The biggest increase in sight just now, aside from tourists, is in minerals and agriculture.

Nearly Half of People 'Natives'

In considering what New Mexico is doing—sort of pulling itself up by its own bootstraps—one should remember its compartaively small population, and that some 50,000 of them are Indians, wards of the Federal Government. It is significant too that of the total of 78,000,000 acres within the State boundaries, only 35,000,000 are on the tax rolls. Of the total 8,500,000 are in national forests, 5,000,000 in Indian reservations and villages, and the rest part of the public domain. Much of this is comparatively inaccessible — even now — mountain land.

There are other little things that fit into this picture of the maturing process. For example, some 45 per cent—some say more—of the population is Spanish speaking. The non-Americans who speak Spanish, by the way are not called Mexicans unless they are citizens of Mexico. They are "natives." That term may seem an odd one, but consider that these people are really the natives. The Americans are the intruders, or foreigners, for this country was under Spain and Mexico for hundreds of years before it became a part of the United States and the names of some of these natives are the same as those of some of the early Spanish conquistadores.

At any rate, with such a proportion of Spanish-speaking people it might be expected that the Spanish culture would have a substantial influence. It does, architecturally. But New Mexico is essentially American, with all the good of the rich Spanish culture somehow fused into it.

The Legislature is about half native. In the last session there was one Pueblo Indian. Up to 1936 all speeches and copies of bills in the House were translated into Spanish. In the 1938 session there was such translation only when it was requested. This year there is no translation.

This turning exclusively to English as the official language is just another little sign of the growing up process.

There are other, less tangible signs. it was in Santa Fe that a visitor enjoyed one of the most enlightening discussions on foreign affairs on an extensive trip through the central part of the country. New Mexico is in touch with the world and the world is beginning now to be a little more in touch with New Mexico.

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U. S. Navy Plans Found on German

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12 (AP)—Three United States Navy blueprints used at the Bethlehem Shipyard were found in possession of an alien German arrested for drunkenness.

Federal agents began an immediate investigation.

The man, Frederick Reis, of Oakland, an iron worker at the Bethlehem plant, was sentenced to 30 days in jail on the drunkenness charge. When he was searched at the police station, officers found one blueprint in his pocket and later discovered two more in his automobile.

Herr Reis said he served as a seaman on a German minelayer in the World War, shipped from Germany on a freighter in 1923 and jumped ship at New Orleans in January, 1924. He said he had registered as an alien but had never applied for citizenship because of the irregularity of his entrance into the United States.

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Bridges Deportation Hearing Wanders Far From Chief Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, has become the forgotten man at his second deportation hearing.

When the first week of Mr. Bridges' defense had been concluded, arguments between Mr. Bridges' attorneys and those for the Government had strayed so far afield that the presiding examiner, Judge Charles B. Sears, frequently reminded the lawyers that this is a hearing about Mr. Bridges' right to remain in the country.

It has become clear that Mr. Bridges' character is not a question in this hearing. When defense lawyers attempted to introduce testimony that Mr. Bridges was a "good trade union man" and supposedly on this ground could not be a Communist, they were blocked. The sole issue is that of Communist membership or affiliation.

A familiar and apparently effective method is being used by Mr. Bridges' lawyers to discredit testimony offered by Government witnesses, who linked the California Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with the Communist Party. The method is to assail the character and the veracity of the witnesses in an attempt to utterly confuse the record built up by the Government.

Denied Motion

After Mrs. Carol King, Bridges' attorney, had been denied her motion that the entire proceedings be dismissed because Mr. Bridges was being tried twice for the same thing, after he had been duly cleared in the 1939 hearing, Judge Sears explained that he had been ordered to conduct an administrative hearing and that he had no power to call it off. Following this attempt to end the proceedings, Mr. Bridges' attorneys then began presenting their witnesses.

The first, Charles W. Dullea, Police Chief of San Francisco, responding to a subpoena, showed records that Sam Diner, a Government witness, who placed Mr. Bridges at a "closed" Communist meeting, had been arrested on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses and making threats against human life. No conviction was shown, however, and this effort failed.

Later in the week defense brought Emma Katzer, Sonoma County Court Clerk, to the stand, who produced records that Mr. Diner had been convicted in 1932 in a Township Justice Court for threat to do bodily harm and had posted a six months' peace bond for $500.

Most confusing situation of the week arose over a witness who only "assumed" on the stand that Mr. Bridges was a Communist, but who, it seems, has made four depositions on the subject, three for the Government, one for the defense. This witness, Maurice Cannalonga, whose memory was so hazy on the stand that Government counsel at one time asked him if he remembered a conversation they had had, disappeared when he was wanted a second time, and Immigration Authorities could not find him to serve a subpoena.

At present the Government's statements attributed to Mr. Cannalonga declared Mr. Bridges a Communist, although his testimony on the stand did not, and the defense deposition, which was thrown out by the Judge because it appeared "incompetent," charges the opposite. Which is right is up to Mr. Cannalonga, and he had not been found at the end of the week.

Called 'Labor Spy'

A third Government witness, Ezra F. Chase, was pictured as a "labor spy" by Mr. Bridges' attorneys, although they had difficulty getting this into the record. They also attempted to show by means of a Hollywood stenographer, who reported on German-American Bund activities for the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, that Mr. Chase was a Bund speaker and had advocated that persons join the Bund. At this point Judge Sears became so annoyed at bringing such "far-afield" organizations into the hearing, defense ran into a series of sustained objections. Mr. Chase had placed Mr. Bridges at Communist meetings in Los Angeles.

Final defense witness of the week was a "doctor of naturopathy" from Portland, Ore., introduced to discredit a statement attributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to a deceased Portland Communist, who placed Mr. Bridges in the Communist Party. This witness was used to testify that the deceased man was incompetent his last year, during which he made the statement, and "could not be believed under oath."

Government counsel turned loose the most sarcastic cross-examination of the hearing on this witness, and the session was far from pleasant or constructive.

Throughout the entire week, Judge Sears maintained his by now familiar good humor and smile. He has frequently asked attorneys of both sides to stop quarreling. "It doesn't make any impression on me." He also has made it clear that he is interested in all "relevant" information from each side and nothing else. He has become a favorite among all those attending the session for his attempts at preserving decorum and good will.

Quebec Liquor Law Gets Royal Assent

QUEBEC, May 12 (AP)—Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant-Governor, gave royal assent today to Quebec's new liquor law.

The measure was written into law shortly after its adoption, 8 to 7, in the Legislative Council.

The bill will change regulations governing sale by hotels and restaurants, prevent sale of hard liquor Sundays and holidays, stiffen penalties for violations and restrict advertising.

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Nazi Nordicism Called Propaganda

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in London.

LONDON, May 12 — The Nazi regime throughout Europe which has plunged millions of simple men and women into suspense and suffering has been built up on the fantastic theories which makes the Germans the superiors of all other races.

The fact that these race theories have been the laughing stock of anthropologists and ethnologists from the beginning has made no difference to Nazi propagandists. The reason for this is obvious. These theories, like those which Adolf Hitler's followers have propounded in other spheres, are merely means to an end to be abandoned once they have outlived their usefulness.

What is true of Nazi leadership within Germany is true everywhere, as Hermann Rauschning wrote: "The secret of the union of the élite is their lack of doctrine. No allegiance to any sort of philosophy brought membership of the actual élite, but the simple fact of having fought for its power."

No "Pure Race"

But that even the Nazis have found difficulty with their simple Nordic racial theories is shown in their having to introduce such terms as Nordic-Dinaric and Baltic-Nordic to denote very numerous Germans of obviously mixed type—thus destroying the concept of "pure race."

One German anthropologist, Kossina, attempts to get round awkward facts in a novel way! In "Ursprung der Germanen," he writes, "Nordic souls often may be combined with un-Nordic bodies, and a decidedly un-Nordic soul may lurk in a purely good Nordic body."

The extent to which German racial ideas can go is to be found in a speech of Dr. Robert Ley, opening the Brown House in the old market square in Cracow: "The higher the race, the greater its requirements. . . . We Germans want to lead the world because we deserve to be its leaders."

Then, take the remarks of a Nazi High Command leader to a gathering of Nazi instructors at Lodz: "The Czechs and Poles, like the Jews, are subtenants who, as they have invaded the German racial centers, are subject to the law of eviction. The Germans are teaching the Czechs sense, and are throwing out the Poles, dogs, who on the chain of the western powers, installed themselves in the German racial centers in order to keep watch on the Germans."

New Order in Action

What the New Order will be like in the subjected countries may be judged from the fact that the General Government (German-occupied area of Poland) recently was cited by Dr. Hans Frank at the Academy of German Law in Munich as a model. At the same meeting Professor Huber of Leipzig declared that the General Government will have no powers of self-government and no Pole will have any rights of citizenship.

It is along similar lines that the whole of the territory conquered by the Third Reich would be treated. On the basis that "liberty means nothing," there exists in Berlin today "a Reich Office for the Allocation of Space" to dispose of the Lebensraum the Nazis claim as their own throughout the continent.

'Inside the War'

Alfred Rosenberg, Cultural Inspector-General of the Nazi Party, would endow the whole with the significance of a religion. "Today a new faith is awakening," he declares, "the Myth of the Blood, the faith by which the divine essence of man is defended through the Nordic—the faith incorporated with the clearest knowledge that the Nordic Blood constitutes the Mystery which has replaced and overcome the old sacraments."

Herr Hitler and his followers have capitalized the German strain of loosely-defined mysticism, i.e. a blind faith fed on phrases regarding Germany's mission in the world.

How this racial theory has affected German culture may be illustrated from an incident which happened early in the National Socialist regime. A young biologist, known to the writer, had just completed two years' intensive research on the problem of sex in the lower animals, and presented his report. A week later he was called in by his professor, who said: "You had better take another month and revise your conclusions. They clash with Nazi racialism."

End of Tolerance

The pursuit of truth for truth's sake is inconsistent with the teachings of the Nazis, because they know that free minds never can accept such crude dogmatism. They early realized this at home and replaced tolerance by the jackboot, and the concentration camp.

Further afield in occupied countries they have closed universities, terrorized the younger generation, poisoned all education by their pernicious ideas, falsified history, and misrepresented the achievements of free nations.

As practical examples of Nazi contempt for culture, mention need only be made of the fate of such universities as Prague, Cracow, Leyden, etc. Each of these was built after a long and heroic struggle for freedom.

Take Leyden, for instance. At the close of the Netherlands war of the sixteenth century, William the Silent offered the citizens of Leyden the choice between exemption from certain taxes and the foundation of a university as a reward of their bravery. They chose the university which was opened in 1575. During the three-and-a-half centuries since then, Leyden has contributed much to European culture. Roman-Dutch law owes much to Leyden. Lorentz, the great physicist was a professor there, and so was Einstein, etc. But the Nazis could not tolerate an institution which revered truth for truth's sake.

The Nazis are enforcing their perverted racial, educational, and artistic conceptions upon the younger generations in all subjected countries. These are the belief in action for action's sake and that the strong are bound by no moral obligation so that questions of faith and honor do not concern them.

It is, therefore, immaterial to them that their methods, supported by the most up-to-date devices of physical science and technical knowledge, should be leading to demoralization and destruction of mutual faith and trust. For their aim is to turn every man's hand against his brother's and to make of Europe what they have made of Germany.

It is for this reason that Europe, after having attained a certain standard of civilization, is threatened in its very foundations. Principles which have determined its history for centuries, even before the introduction of Christianity, are at stake. The threat which Cicero saw almost destroying Graeco-Roman civilization is still present, viz., the loss of the sense of justice, with all its attendant consequences.

Nazis Hit Symbol of Empire

Continued from Page 1

and ceremony, the present scene of desolation was almost unbearable.

But then suddenly my eyes came upon a scene which helped to lift my thoughts from the material damage all around.

In a corner of St. Stephen's Hall, one of the oldest parts of the buildings where Parliament sat from 1547 to 1834 and which has escaped serious new harm, I saw a sculptor engrossed in copying the statute of Burke. Undeterred by tragic surroundings, he was working beneath scaffolding necessitated by a previous bombing. In order to inspect certain views he had to climb a ladder to get a glimpse around wooden supports.

Slated for Washington

"I hope this eventually will be in the Capitol at Washington," he told me, explaining that he was working on a scheme whereby statues of Britain's "greatest orator for freedom" would be placed in every state legislature in the United States.

How could he continue work in such surroundings? "I am so grateful that my statue still is here," he replied. "I must not lose any time in completing my work. Besides, I am fortunate in still being able to do my own sort of work for some of my fellow sculptors have been obliged to go into munition making."

Keep at it. That is what Londoners I have met today seem genuinely determined to do despite grim new scars on their City. The work of Parliament itself will not be interrupted. In fact, it can be revealed that Commons already has had practice meetings in "another place."

Surveying the City on a broader scale it is apparent that the chief characteristic of raids such as Saturday's "blitz" is the widespread nature of the attack which is spread fairly evenly over the entire City wreaking havoc in many residential sections far from any military target.

Difficult Task

The main difficulty in describing bomb damage is to give an adequate picture of the tragic nature of the damage and the vast extent of air-raid destruction without exaggerating its proportionate significance.

The list of London landmarks familiar to American visitors thus continues to grow. To St. Paul's Cathedral is now added Westminster Abbey and many other famous London churches, including numerous Wren buildings, which have been destroyed or damaged in recent raids.

Chelsea Old Church, one of the most interesting and historic churches in the whole of London, has been destroyed, and Chelsea Hospital, another famous Wren building, has been badly damaged.

Among other familiar landmarks damaged or destroyed were Christies, London's most famous auction rooms, Selfridges, big London department store, and Maples Furniture Store.

Plymouth Bombed—But Still Undaunted

Wide World; International

Prime Minister Makes the Rounds of Bombed City

Above: Prime Minister Winston Churchill visits the much bombed port of Plymouth. With him are Mrs. Churchill and, at the right, Viscountess Astor, Member of Parliament and wife of the Lord Mayor of Plymouth. Below: Mr. Churchill receives the cheers of workers in a naval establishment during a tour of the damaged areas in Plymouth. Lady Astor is in the group behind him.

Bomb Damage Becomes Big Problem in Britain

Continued from Page 1

inevitably arises after a heavy "blitz," particularly in smaller towns.

Plymouth is the paramount example of this situation. A recent visit to Plymouth, which has had to endure repeated night raids lately, disclosed a heartening sight in the way men and women of that important port were carrying on cheerfully and determinedly, generally undiscouraged and undaunted by what may be called the most destructive tragedy ever to strike a civilized city of its size.

All over the residential part of the city a large number of dwellings and shops have been badly damaged, many of them beyond repair under wartime conditions.

No Discouragement

But although I talked to scores of residents, I found no discouragement, no despondency, no complaint against the raids or the war itself. What I did find was a deep dissatisfaction based on the conviction that nothing was being done by the Government to help the local authorities—and where necessary to compel local authorities—to solve more speedily and effectively the problems raised by the "blitz."

The most pressing of these are feeding centers, transportation and billeting. The communal feeding centers, now meeting the emergency needs of the population of Plymouth, are still on a purely voluntary basis and though magnificent work is being done by individuals and certain organizations, these feeding arrangements, especially those taking care of thousands of workers, are pitifully inadequate.

Transportation Inadequate

Transportation is equally inadequate to meet the multiplied pressure arising out of the fact that a great proportion of the population of Plymouth now goes outside the city overnight. There are an insufficient number of safe shelters within the town to take care of more than a part of the population and the consequence is that many prefer to pass the night in the towns and villages round about.

This raises the tremendous problem of getting workers to their jobs on time in the morning and home again without demoralizing delays every evening.

There is also the serious question of how and where to find suitable billets for this trekking population nearby.

The municipality has been and is working hard to meet the situation, but with some municipal building put out of action the problem is felt far beyond what any local authority could hope to deal with adequately.

Astor Stresses Need

Viscount Astor, the Lord Mayor of Plymouth, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor emphasized the necessity for a central authority to step in and co-ordinate the resources of the entire region roundabout in order to solve the problem. "The lesson which the tragedy of Plymouth holds for the rest of the country," he stated, "is that a major 'blitz' inevitably raises problems too big to be solved by the municipal authorities alone. The central government must step in and set up regional organization with authority to co-ordinate all the activities of the various communities and compel quick action where necessary."

It is clear to the observer on the spot that problems of organization, transportation, supply and so forth demand the same sort of totalitarian attention which is being given to the defense against a possible invasion. Regional commissioners have been set up in various centers of the country with extended powers of precisely the sort needed in this emergency. But they are unable to exercise these powers except in the event of an invasion. What is obviously needed is the same type of setup applicable to bombing, and particularly to fire bombing.

Fire Ministry Urged

The setting up of a special Fire Ministry to meet this threat has just been recommended here, but there is no indication so far that the Government is ready to act yet. Another suggestion is the establishment of special regional Fire Commissioners under or alongside the present invasion regional commissioners.

Undoubtedly the most striking feature of these night "blitzes" whether on London, Coventry, Plymouth, or elsewhere is not the havoc and destruction, great as this is but the fact that the British people, ordinary men and women of all walks of life, have taken it so calmly, so courageously, so quietly, so almost naturally.

It is clear that the people of Britain have been forced by the very extensiveness of the bomb damage to sever their thinking and affections somewhat from stone and brick and tile and mortar and other material and outward forms of home and country to the indestructible spiritual qualities which underlie these outward forms.

For though it is evident that more could and should be done by the authorities to meet the emergency and lessen the hardship—and no doubt will be—it is equally true that there have been countless cases of self-sacrifice, heroism, devotion, kindness, and neighborliness which have resulted in many air raid victims, who have lost all materially, finding a new and better sense of life's true values.

London Wreckage Surveyed

LONDON, May 12 (AP) — Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, whose job is to rebuild battered Britain after the war, surveyed wreckage in the House of Commons, which only four days ago was a thronged debating chamber.

Standing beside a teetering wall, Mr. Greenwood observed rubble, charred wood, and masonry piled 50 feet high where pillars once soared to the vaulted roof and where oaken panels and tall windows once had graced the galleries.

"This too will come within my province and I must think about its reconstruction," he sadly remarked.

Major Vyvyan Adams, member of Parliament, emerged from the smoky House of Commons ruins and reported, "I've found the Cabinet over there in what used to be the 'No' lobby. It has in it the signature of Gladstone and Disraeli That at any rate is safe."

"The mace is safe, too," said Mr. Greenwood. "It was taken to another room in the building and this was untouched."

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the west door of Westminster Abbey also escaped damage.

The steely anger of Britons was expressed by the Rev. Jocelyn Henry Temple Perkins, sacrist and minor canon of Westminster Abbey, when he declared: "I can imagine the storm of anger that will sweep over our dominions and America when the news of this latest exhibition of Aryan culture reaches them. The story . . . is one which will stamp Hitler for all time."

He credited firefighters with saving the Abbey from destruction, but bombs crashed through the roof, scattered debris through the Confessor's Chapel where sat the coronation chairs upon which King George and Queen Elizabeth were crowned four years ago and left that part of the structure open to the sky.

The Abbey's Deanery, one of the most representative medieval houses in England, was destroyed. the Cloisters were flooded, and three clergy houses in the Cloisters were ruined.

Part of the debris of the Dean's house fell on Cloister Garth, historic square of turf in the middle of the Cloisters. The roof of the Lantern was destroyed by an incendiary bomb, the timbers all burned and fallen on the floor of the crossing, the central space where the transepts and the choir of the Abbey intersect.

The Abbey pulpit was partly destroyed, and much damage was done by water streaming down from the roof. The most historic parts of the Abbey were uninjured. The eastern part, where the royal tombs are situated, was intact.

The British Museum was set afire by a shower of incendiaries, which burned through the roof and set fire to the back of the building.

Firewatchers on the roof doused many incendiaries, but others burned through before they could be tackled.

Most of the building's treasures had been removed to safety months ago and damage was comparatively light.

In other districts, five hospitals, a hotel, a movie theater, a Salvation Army center, and several churches were hit. Blocks of flats were squashed by bombs and a corner of shops was bombed just before dawn brought the all-clear.

It was estimated that 360 to 400 German warplanes had participated in the attack.

All the Capital felt the weight of the assault. It was less concentrated than the fireblitz of Dec. 29, which burned out most of the "City," but there was a greater proportion of high explosives.

Frances Completes Syndicalist Setup

VICHY, France, May 12 (AP)—Completing the provisional syndicalist set-up for France, the Government announced last night formation of a "center of inter-professional information."

The new organization was charged with co-ordinating the activities of all vertical industrial and commercial syndicates organized by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain after the armistice to replace the old trade union groups and employer organizations.

The announcement said the present grave condition of French industry, caused by stoppage of important raw materials and the difficulty of exporting finished products, made necessary a provisional reorganization of the national economy.

Individual syndicalist organizations up to now have worked independently of each other in taking a census of industrial possibilities and generally controlling production by rationing agreements which allotted a percentage of raw materials and finished products to each manufacturer or distributor.

Norwegians Sentenced

OSLO, Norway, via Berlin, May 12 (AP)—A Norwegian police official was sentenced to life imprisonment and five other Norwegians were given terms of several years each on German court-martial charges that they assisted the British in the naval raid March 4 on Austvangoey, near Svolvaer, in the Lofoten Islands of northern Norway.

Rumanian Ultimatum Served On 'Iron Guard' Students

BERN, Switzerland, May 12 (AP)—An ultimatum to Rumanian university students clinging to the Iron Guard and a new series of "house arrests" of persons accused of agitating against the state were announced today in official Bucharest dispatches.

Authorities gave 120 students of the Law Department of Bucharest University until 8 p. m. tomorrow to divulge the names of leaders of a May 10 Horia Sima demonstration in which students sang forbidden Iron Guard songs.

The Minister of Education declared that if the names were withheld the University would be closed, examinations for degrees this month stopped, all students sent home, and the 120 now under arrest would be subject to imprisonment.

Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu's Cabinet applied a new law ordering one group of 240 persons to undergo "house arrest"—confinement to their homes.

A military tribunal continued hearings of those charged in the January Iron Guard revolt, which Horia Sima, Vice-Premier and Iron Guard leader, was accused of heading.

[Mr. Sima disappeared when an order for his arrest was issued. Nothing has been heard of him since except unconfirmed reports that he had been seized—possibly killed—in the man-hunt Premier Antonescu ordered for those blamed for the uprising.]

The court sentenced 225 persons to terms ranging from three months to life imprisonment, some of them in solitary confinement.

Carol in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 12 (AP)—Madame Elena Lupescu spent a quiet Sunday in her penthouse suite yesterday while exiled King Carol of Rumania, in sports clothes, posed for cameramen and expressed happiness over his experiences here and his trip from Lisbon on the American vessel Excambion.

Carol dined with his servitor, Urdreneau, and Lieut. Edward Cameron.

Both Sides Claim Victory In Mediterranean Battle

By the Associated Press

A series of British naval actions in the Mediterranean were reported in dispatches from London, Rome, and Berlin, all of which gave contradictory versions of the outcome.

The Italian High Command claimed that Fascist coastal batteries and German planes thwarted an attempted attack by three British warships May 10 on the Libyan port of Bengasi and that the ships were hit by Nazi air bombs.

The Germans apparently referring to the same attack claimed that hits were scored on five British warships—two cruisers and three destroyers.

Earlier, the Italian High Command reported a continuation of air and naval battles which began in the Central Mediterranean, May 8, claiming two more cruisers had been hit in repeated bombings of a British naval formation.

Italian Claims

The Italians previously had reported six warships, including two battleships, two cruisers, an aircraft carrier, and a destroyer, and six merchantmen torpedoed or bombed in the Straits of Sicily by German and Italian planes.

Sixteen British planes were declared shot down in that first day, the Italians said, while another one was brought down May 10.

The British Admiralty said the action began with an air and naval bombardment of the Italians' Libyan port of Bengasi, May 8, in which two Italian ships were blown up, and that not a single British warship was damaged in subsequent Axis air attacks though German and Italian planes came in swarms. The Italians admitted Bengasi was bombarded, but said the effect was not great.

In contrast to the Italian claim the Admiralty asserted that seven Axis planes were downed for certain, five badly damaged, and others hit; two British fighters were lost but the crew of one was saved—and not a single British ship was hit.

Details Uncertain

Whether the same ships were involved in both this battle and in the Bengasi action was not disclosed, but it was believed unlikely since the Italians placed the scene of the former in the Straits of Sicily—more than 400 miles from the Libyan port.

Attack after attack was made on the fleet beginning May 8 and continuing into the night, the Admiralty statement related, only to be driven off by British fighters, presumably from an aircraft carrier, and by antiaircraft guns of the squadron.

In one case, it added, a Messerschmitt-escorted formation of 25 dive bombers was intercepted, "brilliantly broken up, and driven off by naval fighters before the attack could materialize."

The Admiralty said the squadron's antiaircraft guns destroyed three torpedo planes and one Italian bomber and severely damaged two other torpedo carriers. It credited naval fighter planes with downing a Junkers bomber and two Italian bombers, damage to another Junkers, a Messerschmitt fighter and an Italian fighter.

Soap-Bubble Plan For Bomb Shelters

PITTSBURGH, May 12 (AP)—John H. Fraser, a Ben Avon artist, claims a method of making concrete bomb-shelters with a rubber balloon.

"It's as easy as blowing soap bubbles," he said.

Illustrating with a model, he laid a deflated balloon on the ground and poured on concrete. To hold the concrete in shape he attached a thick rubber sheet over it.

Then he started a pump and inflated the balloon, lifting the concrete into the shape of an igloo. In a day it hardened into a small-scale bomb-shelter.

Mr. Fraser said the structure can be reinforced with steel by placing in the wet concrete circular hoops of different sizes, one within the other as close as desirable.

He patented the idea, but offered it to the Government free for defense needs.

Hawaii Maneuvers Try Latest 'Twists'

HONOLULU, May 12 (AP)—The mightiest military force ever assembled in Hawaii, itself the strongest fortress under the United States flag and perhaps in the world, today opened the Army's 1941 spring maneuvers.

Approximately 40,000 soldiers, the majority seasoned troops, will be deployed to demonstrate and test the defenses of this Pacific bastion.

The maneuvers will incorporate the latest twists of strategy gathered from the war fronts of Europe and China, including the use of parachute troops.

The outside islands—Maui, Hawaii, Kauai—are already prepared to repel enemy occupation with National Guardsmen. The present large scale maneuvers are expected to end May 24.

Holland's Flag Flies Over N. Y. City Hall

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The flag of Holland, which first flew over Lower Manhattan 300 years ago, was hoisted to the top of the City Hall flagstaff Saturday in a ceremony marking Dutch resistance to the invasion of the Netherlands a year ago.

"This flag of Holland is not the flag of a lost nation," asserted J. A. Schuurman, Netherlands Consul General in New York. "It is the flag of a Nation alive and belligerent, a Nation stirred to greater achievements by the impact of war."

Call on Schools Now Before the Term Ends

To visit the schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor—talk with the headmasters, see the classes in session—note the environment—that is a good way to solve your problem of selecting a school. And there is no better time to visit a school than now, before the close of the school term.

You will find that the advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor guide you to various types of schools in many sections of the country. Consult the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

If you do not find the school to fill your requirements advertised in current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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RAF Pounds Nazi Ports Fiercely

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—The Royal Air Force pounded the much-bombed cities of Hamburg and Bremen with explosives and incendiaries last night while night fighters and anti-aircraft guns at home shot eight more Nazi raiders out of the sky during widespread assaults on Britain.

It was the third hammering in four nights for the great German ports. Targets on the night of May 8 of the biggest British raid of the war, the two cities stood another intense raid again Saturday night. British said an armada of 100 planes attacked Hamburg with Britain's new super bombs, causing destruction in shipyards and industrial plants there.

The same objectives were targets again last night, the Air Ministry said, and "a heavy weight" of bombs was dropped on both in very good weather.

Many Fires Started

"Many large fires were started and left burning," a communiqué said.

Four British bombers were reported shot down in the night's operations, which included attacks on Emden, the docks at Rotterdam, Ijmuiden, the Netherlands, and a seaplane base on the Island of Texel, the Netherlands.

German warplanes, returning after giving London one of its hardest poundings Saturday night, caused three alerts last night and this morning in the Capital, but the Government, although acknowledging "very widespread" activity, said damage was not heavy, nor the number of casualties large.

The night raiders shot down, added to the 33 reported destroyed Saturday night during the reprisal raid on the Capital, brought the total of night bombers shot down thus far in May to 132, the British said. The highest record for a full previous month was 90 in April.

100 Planes in Raid

An armada of 100 bombers took part in the raid on Hamburg Saturday night.

The Air Ministry announced, and the Germans confirmed, that widespread destruction and raging fires were left in the already badly battered city.

New devastation was churned up among the port's much-bombed shipyards and industrial plants, the Air Ministry's account said.

Although there were not as many planes involved as on Thursday night when 300 to 400 planes were hurled against Hamburg and Bremen, the Germans indicated it was just as damaging, or perhaps more so.

In an unusual admission, Berlin said that in addition to fires and destruction there were many casualties. In Thursday's raid they acknowledged at least 94 casualties and 35 missing.

The Air Ministry News Service, telling of the raid, said the British again used their new heavy bombs.

"The night was so clear," said one pilot, "that when one of our heavy bombs left the aircraft I could see it going down for 1,000 feet."

He said industrial plants and factories, with their chimneys standing up like black ten pins against the moonlit waterways, were easy targets.

"Sticks of heavy explosives fell across the Good (freight) yards, railway tracks and yet more fires added to the destruction in the submarine building yards," he declared.

"It was not only a night of formidable bombing," said the News Service report, "but of marked success against many fighters which the enemy put up to help their ground defenses. Four enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed, and at least two others severely damaged by our bombers."

Coupled with the major attack upon Hamburg, the Air Ministry said that other RAF and Coastal Command formations raided the ports of Bremen, Emden and Rotterdam, Holland; supply ships, docks and oil facilities at La Pallice, France; and shipping off the Dutch and Danish Coasts. A German naval vessel and two supply ships were reported hit.

U. S. Envoy Helped Douse Fire Bombs

By the Associated Press

London, May 12

United States Ambassador John G. Winant was back at his desk today, like thousands of Londoners fortunate enough to have a desk to return to, after spending a long vigil Saturday night dousing incendiaries, fire watching and taking daring automobile tours of burning areas.

The Ambassador started his Saturday night activities during the big Nazi raid by escorting home a woman caller who insisted upon returning to her post as a Voluntary Fire Warden.

Mr. Winant insisted upon accompanying her through the rain of bombs and, when a cluster of incendiaries fell nearby, he and others rushed out and sandbagged them.

Later the Ambassador drove to many of the major blazes and encouraged battling firemen, who like himself, were in grave danger from falling explosives.

Nazi Raids 'Unprofitable?' 10 Per Cent of Planes Lost

By the Associated Press

Apart from the ravaging of Westminster Abbey, priceless heritage of the English-speaking family, the record Nazi bombing of London had a highly important result. Thirty-three enemy planes were destroyed.

The big bag of German craft represents about 10 per cent of the total number of airships employed, which was estimated at between 300 and 400. And this isn't the first time the British have achieved such a percentage of destruction recently.

Observers have been waiting for this figure of 10 per cent to crop up, because British air authorities have held that when it was reached they would have made night raiding unprofitable for the Hitlerites. Five per cent was reached long ago, but the higher bracket evaded the defenders.

Adequate defense against night bombing is a problem which neither side has solved up to this juncture, and only time will tell whether the present British success is a flash in the pan or the real thing. The improvement would appear to lie in the Royal Air Force fighter planes, since they were mainly responsible for the slaughter. This presumably is due to the fact that more warplanes are available, and that the efficacy of the fighter ships has been improved.

The heaviest loss to the Germans has not been in the machines, but in the airmen, whose training is long and arduous. The British claim that during the first nine days of the speeded-up air conflict this month the enemy have suffered between 350 and 400 casualties—a grave loss to the Nazi Air Force.

Negus Pledges Aid to Britain

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 8, Delayed (AP)—Haile Selassie declared today he intended to release British forces from their task of reconquering Ethiopia from Italy and aid them in their defense elsewhere against "cruel attacks."

In a message to President Roosevelt and the people of the United States on the occasion of his return to his Capital, he declared "it was fitting that the first victim of Axis greed should be the first to be delivered."

Since "the unprovoked aggression of 1935 proved to be the forerunner of all later aggressions," he said, he prayed that "its atonement" may prove to be the beginning of disaster for all aggressors.

The message, given to newspapermen, said:

"At this time of trouble and distress for all peoples who love liberty of conscience and justice to small nations, I know you and the people of the United States of America will share our joy in the restoration of the freedom of Ethiopia.

"The creed of stupid brutality, which uselessly destroyed the liberties of Europe and now seeks to spread its cancerous growth through all lands, has met here in Ethiopia its first decisive defeat.

"For neither I nor my people have ever accepted the immoral conquest, nor ceased to appeal to the judgment of God and the consciences of the world by offering our lives for freedom.

"It was fitting that the first victim of Axis greed should be the first to be delivered, and that the cynical disregard of the verdict of 52 assembled Nations (the League of Nations) should first be punished.

"The unprovoked aggression of 1935 proved to be the forerunner of all later aggressions—a herald of world war, and since this first offense began a train of disaster may its atonement prove to be the beginning of the deliverance for all who live righteousness.

"First among these stands Britain, who is fighting as one who valiantly defends the liberties of us all amidst cruel attacks.

"This brave Nation found means to come to the aid of the Ethiopian force still fighting in its mountain stronghold and, in happy unity of effort, drove the enemy from our borders.

"It was a source of joy to me that I was able, before the final assault, to be in the field at the head of my own forces and to reconquer all my country lying west of the Nile.

"Elsewhere other patriots helped forward the brilliant advance of British forces which in Eritrea destroyed the enemy's sure stronghold while from the south they drove him with a speed unequalled in the history of war from his frontier defenses, through this Capital and beyond.

"It remains now for us to labor first to recompense our great Ally by releasing his forces, helping his defenses, and secondly to build here a state founded on the fear of God, liberty of conscience and democratic institutions."

Warnings to Eire Denied by Nazis

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Reports that German planes had dropped leaflets over Eire threatening the Irish with bombings if they helped Northern Ireland overcome air raid damage and fires were denied May 10 by the German radio.

[The British radio reported April 29 that the leaflets were dropped on Eire telling the Irish "if they tried this sort of thing they might be given some fires of their own to be put out."

[On May 5, Dublin and Dundalk fire brigades and ambulances pitched in beside Ulstermen in a battle against the ravages of a heavy German raid.

[The Eire Government has neither denied nor confirmed the leaflet-dropping reports.]

Airports Bombed

BERLIN, May 12 (AP)—The Nazi Luftwaffe, out to curb the increasingly heavy Royal Air Force raids on Germany, pounded 20 British airports last night, including many from which long-range craft take off, the Germans claimed today.

But while these raids were in progress, the High Command admitted that "stronger" RAF formations were back over Germany, again heavily assaulting Hamburg and Bremen.

Casualties and damage were inflicted on both cities. The latter, Germany's biggest seaport, underwent its second major pummelling in as many nights.

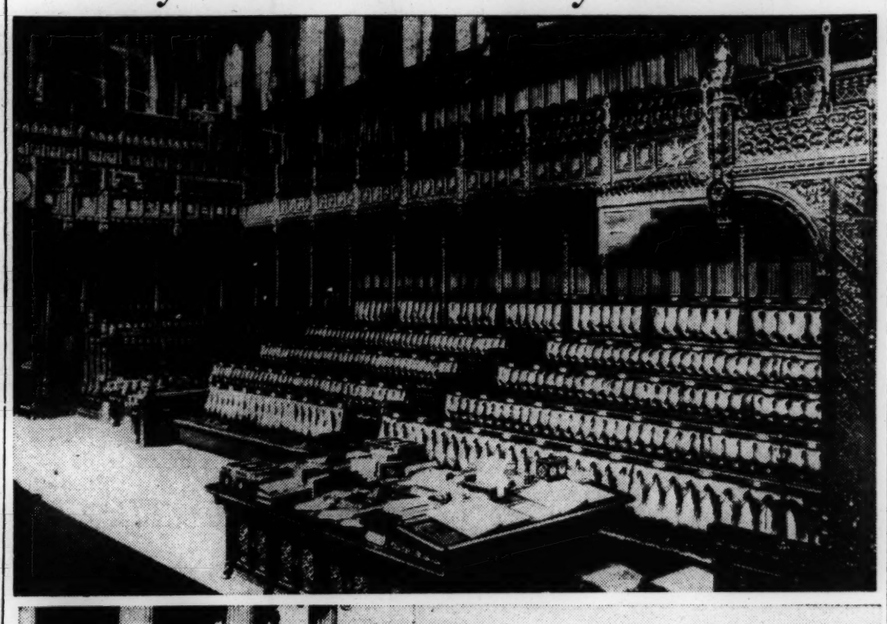
Several hundred German planes were said to have participated in the Nazi raids on the English air bases. The attacks were called widespread, but not particularly concentrated.

Pilots sought especially the airports from which RAF long-distance bombers have been starting their raids on Germany. The airports bombed were in southern, central, and southeastern England.

Army Song Books

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Pocket-size song books will become part of the equipment of every American soldier. They contain only the words to songs which appear in the Army's full-size song books.

They Stand—More Firmly Than Ever



Wide World; Newman from Wide World

Nazi Bombs Damage Only the Buildings of These Institutions

Top: The Chamber of the House of Commons, which was reported so badly damaged in the May 10 air attack on London that it probably cannot be used again without rebuilding. In the right foreground is the Speaker's chair and the Government benches. The Seat behind the clock is for the Prince of Wales. Lower: View of the British Museum, which was also hit in the fierce aerial bombardment. The rear of the Museum was set afire, but many rare objects are believed to have been removed to a place of safety previously.

Sweden Uneasy as Soviet Shifts Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 12—Increasing signs of changes in Moscow's policy following upon assumption by Joseph Stalin of the full powers of Premiership have raised new apprehension in Sweden. That is why unusual importance has been attached to Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther's visit to Helsingfors, the Finnish Capital, from which he has just returned. The visit has been hailed by the Swedish and Finnish press alike as a visible sign that the two Nations are determined to approach the uncertain future hand in hand.

Ostensibly the visit had been undertaken for the purpose of removing Finland's apprehension in regard to criticism in the Swedish papers over Finland's neutrality and foreign policy. Informed circles, here, however, regard the trip as far more significant and closely connected with the new development in Russo-German relations.

Sweden has other causes of anxiety for the future, not the least of them being the increasing pressure of the rival blockades upon the Nation's trade.

Reopening of the country's seaborne trade to the west has now become the main objective of Swedish commercial policy, according to Gunnar Hagglof, head of the Foreign Office Commercial Department. The greatest possible extension of trade within the blockade is an absolute essential pending the resumption of trans-Atlantic commerce, he added.

Ten ships bearing cargo of a total value of 70,000,000 crowns—a crown is rather less than 25 cents—entered Göteborg through the blockade during the first four months of 1941. Six vessels, carrying goods valued at 30,000,000 crowns left port for overseas points. All these cargoes were far more significant than their actual value and they cost dearly in losses of lives and ships.

Swedish exports to Germany increased 33,000,000 crowns in the first quarter of the year and the increase is expected to continue for a time.

It is evident, however, that in the long run war must retard Swedish-German trade.

Sweden is prepared to accept German ideas of a new world order, especially as aimed at reaching a balanced economic development, but it stoutly rejects the suggestion that the future overseas trade of the Netherlands, Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes use German ports for transshipment. Such a proposal is a Hanseatic fantasy, Mr. Hagglof asserted, returning to the economic forms of ages past.

As to the feeling of the Swedish people, a "poll" conducted by one Swedish magazine, reports that 88.6 per cent of the Swedish people believe the Nation will fight in case of attack from any quarter. Some 3.6 per cent answered no and 7.9 per cent answered no opinion in response to the question: "Do you believe the Swedish people will fight if attacked?"

Of those interviewed 61.9 per cent believed that the war would last a long time, 19.7 per cent expect an early finish, 18.4 per cent registered no opinion.

Come what may, 59.2 per cent believe Sweden can keep out, 21.3 per cent fear the worst, 19.5 registered no opinion.

Asked whether present rations were sufficient, 66 per cent said yes, 30.1 per cent—mostly women—replied in the negative.

Finnish Food Curbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 12—In Stockholm for the Scandinavian Restaurant Congress, a Finnish spokesman outlined radical measures to control Finnish restaurants, effective June 1, in a Government effort to keep food prices near the current level.

Restaurants, hotels and similarly classified groups must have identical menus and prices.

Lack of competition is expected to stabilize prices and demand. Another measure will reduce beer consumption 50 per cent. To date alcoholic beverages are the only unrationed articles in Finnish restaurants Thus far Finnish housewives have been under severer restrictions than restaurants.

British Claim Direct Hits In Aerial Attack on Mosul

CAIRO, Egypt, May 12 (AP)—British planes made 12 direct hits on airdrome buildings and a transport park at Mosul in Iraq, a Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué said.

Barracks at Amara, Diwaniya, Nascriya and elsewhere were attacked and damaged, the communiqué said.

According to dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, the Iraq General Staff declared that British Armored forces had been repulsed in fighting around the fort of Rutba, on the pipe line between Kirkuk and Haifa.

The British were said to have lost two armored cars in the attack, and a British plane, caught in machine-gun fire from the ground, was reported shot down in flames.

Details were given in addition to a High Command communiqué which declared the Rutba fort still in the hands of Iraqis and that there was increased activity near Basra, to the south.

[A British Middle East communiqué from Cairo said that after bombing of the fort at Rutba by a single R. A. F. plane, motorized troops took over the stronghold and were in control of the entire Rutba area.]

[A British radiocast, heard by CBS in New York, said: "It seems probable that the fort at Rutba is still in rebel hands," although the British still claim to have captured Rutba airdrome.]

Iraq Sets Terms

ANKARA, Turkey, May 12 (AP)—Madji Shefket, Iraq Minister of Defense, who came here last week on an informal visit, has demanded withdrawal from Iraq of all but 2,000 British troops as a requirement for settling the British-Iraq conflict, the Iraq Legation reported.

He was understood to have discussed mediation possibilities with Turkish leaders to whom he expressed appreciation of their desire for a peaceful settlement. He denied that Iraq wanted war.

It was understood the Iraqi would confer with German Minister Franz von Papen in Ankara, but the Iraq Legation denied knowledge that the Cabinet Minister would see either British or German diplomats while here. It said the Iraq troops "besieging" Basra now numbered three divisions.

Madji Shefket and his entourage visited the Turkish Defense Ministry and Foreign Office and were scheduled to confer with Premier Refik Saydam. Turkish circles said the visit was informal because the Turkish Government has not recognized the Iraq Government which gained power by a coup d'état April 4.

Meanwhile it was reported that Turkey soon would send officers to take over war vessels built in Britain for Turkey.

Russia Accords Recognition To Pro-Nazi Regime in Iraq

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia has established diplomatic relations with the pro-Nazi Rashid Ali el Gailani Government of Iraq, Tass, official Russian News Agency, reported today. The previous pro-British Governments of Iraq had made several attempts at rapprochement with Russia, but had never succeeded.

The present move followed Iraq's withdrawal of a request that such recognition be coupled with a declaration of recognition of other Arabian countries, Tass said—a request with which the Russian Government asserted it was unable to comply.

The Foreign Office issued a communiqué announcing establishment of relations between the two countries for the first time.

The Soviet press still is withholding comment on the British-Iraq conflict and publishing only brief dispatches, mostly crediting foreign news agencies, about fighting there.

Significance Not Apparent

"At the end of 1940," the Tass announcement said, "the Iraq Government through its Minister in Turkey repeatedly proposed to the Government of the U. S. S. R. the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Iraq."

This was the proposal to which Iraq was said to have appended the request for recognition of other Arab countries.

"May 3, 1941," the Tass announcement added, "the Iraq Government through the medium of the Soviet Ambassador in Ankara again proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Iraq, without making this time the establishment of diplomatic relations dependent on any condition such as a declaration regarding Arabian countries.

"The Government of the U. S. S. R. withdrew its objections and accepted the proposal of the Iraq Government on the establishment of diplomatic relations."

[Significance of the diplomatic move was not apparent immediately. The announcement that the new Iraq proposal was made May 3, however, places the agreement as having been negotiated and reached after the break between Britain and the new Iraq Government of Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani. Fighting between the British and Iraqis broke out May 2.]

London View

An authoritative source, in London, commenting on Soviet Russia's establishment of diplomatic relations with Iraq, said today he did not feel recognition "implies very much in the way of assistance."

He said Iraq first requested establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1940 and repeated the request after Rashid Ali came to power in his recent coup.

Russian rapprochement with Iraq follows close upon withdrawal of the Soviet's recognition on May 9 of three German-occupied countries whose emigre governments are allied with the British—Yugoslavia, Belgium, and Norway—a move that diplomatic sources believed to indicate a patching up of differences with Germany.

The Russian press now is reflecting a renewed trend toward good relations with Germany. It is displaying prominently reports of the Axis air raid upon the Suez Canal, May 7, and of David Lloyd George's abstention from the vote of confidence which the British House of Commons gave to Prime Minister Churchill on that day.

A communique announced Russia was not massing armed forces on her western frontiers and did not intend to do so.

Franco Shuffles High Command Of Spain's Army

MADRID, May 12 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco shuffled the High Command of Spain's Army today, giving the post of Chief of the General Staff to Gen. Carlos Asensio Cabanillas.

His duties will be those of active command, while those of Gen. Fidel Davila Arrondo, named Chief of the Higher General Staff of the Army last week, mainly will be consultative.

Both are close friends of Generalissimo Franco; both were commanders during the civil war and outstanding Nationalists.

Army chiefs also were changed in Morocco, Andalucia, Caralonia and the Balearic Islands.

Lieut. Gen. Luis Orgaz Yoldi was named High Commissioner and Chief of the Army in Morocco. He is a veteran of Moroccan wars and was Chief of the Nationalist Army which drove through Catalonia and captured Barcelona in the civil war.

The new military ruler of the Balearic Islands is Capt. Gen. Juan Bautista Sanchez-Gonzales, who distinguished himself in the civil war as a column commander in the Teruel and Bilbao campaigns.

Lieut. Gen. Alfredo Kindelas Duani, known as "the Father of Spain's Air Army," is the new Chief of the Catalonian region. He was Nationalist Air Minister during the civil war.

Lieut. Gen. Miguel Ponte Mansa de Zunia became Chief of the second military region—Andalucia.

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China Asks Only for Aid, Not Men, to Down Japan

CHUNGKING, China, May 12 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared in a speech last night that China, without the help of an expeditionary force or naval action but with material and economic aid, was prepared to undertake single-handed the task of putting down Japan.

He added it was his conviction that "any country in the world matching itself against American democracy would meet with certain destruction."

He spoke at a farewell dinner given by Mme. Chiang for the United States Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, who is leaving to become Minister to Australia. Many leading figures in China attended.

He declared that the so-called world peace plan advocated April 30 by the Japan Times and Advertiser, which he called "the official mouthpiece" of the Japanese Foreign Office, showed that "Japan's aggression in China is but preliminary to an attack on America."

The Japanese dream, he declared, was to effect complete nullification of American power in the Pacific.

"Should the Japanese militarists manage in some way to dispose of their China problem they would certainly attack America," General Chiang added. "A Chinese victory or defeat would be a victory or defeat for America, and every other nation in the Pacific. A Chinese defeat would result in the expulsion of the British and American armed forces from the Pacific and Soviet arms from Vladivostok and Siberia."

[The Japan Times and Advertiser's "peace plan" of April 30 advanced the principle that "to the stronger powers must go the greatest opportunities for developing the world."

It allocated the "corporate state" of Europe, North Africa, the Mediterranean and part of the Near East to Germany; Canada, Newfoundland and Greenland to the United States, with provisions for an "open door" in South America to the Axis powers; and demilitarization of Malta, Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong and United States bases in the Pacific.]

Peace Hinged on U. S.

TOKYO, May 12 (AP)—The Foreign Office-controlled Japan Times and Advertiser declared editorially today that peace with Chungking is impossible unless the United States is willing.

The newspaper quoted Japan's Ambassador to the Nanking Government, Kumatore Honda, as observing en route to Tokyo last week that "the day that America made clear that it is her policy to see Chungking's resistance against Japan continued, Chiang Kai-shek decided to maintain his double front against Japan and the Communists."

Peace with China, therefore, the paper added, "would be impossible unless America so willed."

The lengthy editorial statement is significant in that never before in the history of the China Affair—as the Japanese call the war in China—have the difficulties regarding its settlement been so clearly placed before the Japanese public.

The Times and Advertiser also said that the only course open for Japan is to support the Nanking Government, sponsored by Japan, since "Japan could never betray her own policy or principle by her failure to support the cause she has openly and ambitiously taken up."

The question of peace came to the fore last week when the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi in a dispatch from Shanghai quoted Ambassador Honda as saying that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of "Free" China, was determined not to talk peace except through the United States as a mediator.

Nichi Nichi further quoted Mr. Honda as saying that "there can be no peace which will be concluded through the mediation of a third nation."

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka conferred with Emperor Hirohito for more than two hours today, and Domei, Japanese news agency, said the talk was related to foreign affairs, including "the China affair."

The audience was unusually long.

Japan Counts Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 12—The unusually long audience which Yosuke Matsuoka has had with Emperor Hirohito recalls the stories which surround his original appointment as Japanese Foreign Minister.

At that time responsible Japanese in China showed a measure of concern over the diplomacy which was expected under Mr. Matsuoka's vigorous hand. The Japanese appeared to have attached a measure of significance to a story related by Ippei Fukuda, Japanese newspaperman and writer.

At the Imperial Conference last September, Mr. Fukuda wrote, Mr. Matsuoka was grilled for two hours by the Emperor as to whether or not signature of the Tri-Partite Axis pact would mean a Japanese-American war.

The Emperor, according to Mr. Fukuda's information, was bitterly opposed to any agreement which would bring the European War to Japan's shores and gave his sanction only after Mr. Matsuoka had given the most positive assurances that it would not. Mr. Fukuda, however, admits that he is unable to state whether or not the Imperial assent was given only on that understanding.

One facet of Japanese concern over embroilment with the United States is the vulnerability of Tokyo and Osaka to aerial bombing. Japanese have long scoffed at the tendency of foreign observers to point out that their cities were made up largely of paper and wood, claiming that air raid drills had shown Japan impregnable.

But now it is disclosed that tests in selected suburban, residential, and business districts have caused Japanese officials to revise their estimates. The suburban areas, it was found, would be entirely vulnerable to incendiary attack, while 70 per cent of the residential areas are vulnerable to fire bombs. The estimates place potential incendiary destruction in the business districts to about 50 per cent.

Reports received in Shanghai recount that Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo, War Minister, recently warned: "Japan is especially lacking in adequate defense facilities and our cities are easy targets for air attackers." Other authorities have added their voices to the cry, and Goro Shinkai, Home Ministry official, has urged the Nation to stock fireproof materials and where possible fireproof their homes.

Navy officers have warned that it would be almost impossible to prevent an aircraft carrier from coming within flying range of Japan and that naval airplanes could, if they wished, be over Tokyo.

Tokyo is to start soon the construction of eight reservoirs to insure a sufficient water supply, while Osaka has already earmarked all wells in the city in the event that raiders destroy the existing supply. Air-raid shelters are to be constructed in the subways of both cities while additional rails will be placed along the right of way so that communications cannot be disrupted for any length of time.

In the six largest cities of the Nation the Government is working on a scheme to evacuate children under 13, those over 64, expectant mothers and disabled persons in the event that hostile planes appear over Japan.

Malay Archipelago Brought Into Arena of Conflict

Deane Dickason from Wide World

Fertile Islands Yield Gold, Silver, Tin, Oil, Rubber and Rare Woods

Eighty miles off the coast of Sumatra in the Netherlands Indies lies Nias, the "Isle of Gold." According to legend, prior to 200 B. C., Phoenician traders visited the island to barter their gold for cowrie shells. In one village Deane Dickason, who made these pictures, found enough gold "to buy the island, lock, stock, and barrel." A typical village, Bawamataluwo, is shown above. Lower left—A group of Niasser priestesses. Lower right—The head man of the village is Nifoo, who is seated on one of the ancestral seats in front of his castle.

Presence of Australian Troops Hailed by Malayan Public

SAIGON, French Indo-China, May 12 (AP)—Travelers coming from Singapore estimated that Britain's armed forces in Malaya now total about 120,000 men and declared reinforcements were arriving almost daily from India and Australia.

Newly-delivered American-made seaplanes, now based at Singapore, are being employed for long-range patrol duty, the travelers said.

They also reported that a contingent of approximately 10,000 British troops had landed at Sarawak, Borneo, within 100 miles of the Philippines.

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaya—While rumors continue to spread around as to possible Japanese attacks on Malaya, the population has found a genuine sense of security in the presence of Australian soldiers in their midst. These soldiers appear to have been disposed all over the country. As one motors about the country one is constantly coming upon parties of "Diggers" on the march. As to where their camps are, few people have any notion.

So satisfactory is the presence of these troops for the residents that there is a general rush to invite the soldiers into the homes, to entertain them at clubs and to provide canteens for them.

As an accompaniment to these manifestations, the public is habituating itself to repeated black-outs and brown-outs. The black-out, in a tropical country, where all houses and business premises are designed to admit the maximum amount of air, is not an easy matter. The brown-out, a partial black-out, is far easier to operate.

As one walks through the town it is easy to see how spontaneous has been the obedience to the orders, which had been printed in all the local papers—in Malay, Chinese, Indian, and English.

Traffic continues about the same as usual, despite the darkness. The rickshas come off best in the absence of traffic lamps. Under the shaded lamps, however, business continues as usual.

The military themselves seem to merge without difficulty into the life of the community. There are minor inconveniences in some places—some schools have been taken over temporarily for war purposes. Other buildings house unusual occupants. But new airdromes are building. On the railways there are troop trains. On some of the walls are notices telling what to do in the event the enemy appeared.

Meanwhile trade appears to be flourishing. New blocks of apartment dwellings are being hastily built. New schools are being set up to cope with the extra demand. Strange to say, private schools that get no subsidy from the Government, are springing up on all sides.

In the Indies

BATAVIA, Java (AP)—In the Netherlands Indies, carrying on with the same vigilance and the same dangers as Malaya, the sun is so hot that it melts the grease in the frizzled hair of the Borneo belles, wakes the tourists on Bali and gilds the peaks of Celebes.

At 6 o'clock the day inexorably begins. There is no reprieve from the heat inside your mosquito netting.

Heat is the only constant factor here. Tiled floor for coolness, high and vaulted ceilings to keep the hot air away from your face, walls with slits, half-doors and windows like the swinging portals of an old-time saloon, all to clear the way for the slightest movement of air. A Chinese theater operator has a retreat in the jungle, a hundred miles from nowhere, completely air-conditioned.

The Javanese "jong-oss" brings refreshments. He is slender, tawny, barefooted. His red and brown turban gives him some extra dignity, which he doesn't need.

You pull on some white clothes, leaving them as loose as possible. A Dutch breakfast is a mighty fortress, built on blocks of bread and cheese, bread and cold meat, perhaps a few herring and some eggs. It carries a big man for seven hours, until 1:30 or 2 o'clock, when he lunches.

By that time there is no fiddling around with papaya or mangosteen, or any other fruit. Lunch will come with some 15 waiters, all but a few carrying two dishes, six or seven different kinds of meat, fish, chicken, fried bananas, stews, sauces, Javanese condiments, chutney, nuts, and spiced eggs—a castle of food on a rice mound.

Outside the air is thick with heat. The rhythm slows. Stores and shops have closed, and won't reopen until nearly sundown. The streets grow quiet, except for the Javanese in cherry-red fezzes, hawking colored drinks and exotic fruit.

Look up the telephone number of a private house. Beside it, you find the flat injunction, "Don't call between 2 and 4:30." Danger—people asleep! You get stern looks and thumpings on the wall for typing in those hours.

With the sun already below the horizon, all of Asia, across the way, seems to be burning. Giant tongues of orange and gold flame in the sky, gradually turning to deep red. The volcanoes fade into a purple haze. This is the moment for painters.

The Indies draw a deep breath and begin to revive.

Lights appear in the square white houses with their red roofs, and through the open doors and windows you can see crystal chandeliers and white marble. Families cluster on the verandas.

In the movies, patriotic audiences are setting down their iced drinks to stand while the "Wilhelmus," the national anthem, is played. A photograph of the Queen flashes on the screen, and the words, "the Netherlands shall arise."

They have their own worries, sitting here in the shadow of Japan, but they are working steadily for the German-occupied home country, 10,000 miles away.

Clipper Flies to Singapore

By the Associated Press

Singapore, Straits Settlements, May 12

The Pan American Airways California Clipper arrived in Singapore May 10 from Manila, pushing the trans-Pacific air service to its farthest point west and inaugurating a fortnightly schedule between the United States and British Malaya.

As the 42-ton plane settled down in the harbor of this British naval base, a squadron of the RAF's new American-made Brewster-Buffalo fighters roared in welcome overhead.

Ashore, the Clipper Captain, W. J. Barrows, a native Californian, and the Clipper personnel were greeted by Kenneth S. Patton, United States Consul General; the British Far Eastern Commander-in-Chief, Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, and high officials of the British colonial government.

There were no regular passengers on the inaugural flight, but the Clipper unloaded 570 pounds of mail from the United States.

Japan Wages Campaign Of Spy Prevention

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 12

Bent upon making the public, even school children, more spy-conscious, Japanese officials today entered upon high-pressure observance of an Empire-wide Spy Prevention Week.

"The people are urged to refrain from comment on what their common sense considers should not be known by foreigners," said an official of the Ministry of Justice.

To stimulate anti-spy thought posters of many types were pasted up throughout the country, post offices used special anti-espionage slogans on their cancellation stamps, the Education Ministry began instructing students in schools on how to become spy conscious, and various radio programs warned the people of the danger of spies.

The Government publication, the Weekly Graphio, will be devoted entirely to the campaign with 100,000 extra copies being distributed.

'Jewish Blockade' Announced

VICHY, France, May 12 (AP)—Following closely the promulgation of German anti-Jewish regulations in Occupied France, Government decrees yesterday turned over management of 146 more Jewish-owned shops in the Paris region to Gentile administrators.

The decrees explained the measures were taken "in view of the impossibility of the managers of these enterprises exercising their functions in the occupied zone."

The new regulations strictly limit the participation of Jews in business and the professions were announced by a spokesman for the economic section of the German Military Administration in Occupied France.

The new decree, which is only in general terms, takes effect May 20. Detailed orders will be issued later by the Commandant for Greater Paris.

Failure of Jewish proprietors or employees to observe the rules may mean prison terms or confiscation of property.

The spokesman characterized the new decree as a "Jewish blockade." Its principal features include restrictions prohibiting any Jew from holding a proprietary or managing interest in any business, and the prohibition of Jewish workers in any employment which brings them into direct contact with the "Aryan" public.

The regulations are aimed at those who still are managing their own establishments and who "will doubtless get a much lower price when they now are forced to sell than did those who sold earlier," a spokesman said.

He warned that Jews who attempt to hide their ownership behind "Aryan" figureheads will be severely punished. He explained that the entire Jewish economy is being dovetailed into a French anti-Jewish program now being worked out by Xavier Vallat, new French Commissioner for Jewish Affairs.

A racial definition of Jews and Frenchmen may be expected to result from French-German conversations, it is predicted.

A decree promulgated in the Official Journal May 10 extended 2,000,000 francs credit for the second quarter of 1941 to M. Vallat's general commissariat in charge of all Jewish questions.

[The franc had a value of 2.005 cents when last quoted.]

Change in Envoys

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—The Chinese Cabinet has formally named Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo Ambassador to London, succeeding Quo Tai-chi. Wei Tao-ming, former Mayor of Nanking, was appointed to succeed Dr. Koo as Ambassador to France at Vichy.

Peace Problems After Victory Studied by Canadian Legion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Although the first job is clearly to win the war, the Canadian Legion holds that it is only common sense to prepare for peace.

The Legion's views have just been placed before Parliament in an extensive study of some of the immediate problems that will bear on postwar reconstruction.

Speaking to the Committee on Pensions, J. R. Bowler, representing the Legion, reminded Canada that in the last war the task of the orderly return to civil life of the fighting forces was largely left until after the termination of hostilities.

"The problem of re-establishing veterans is even at this date not completely solved," he declared. However, he pointed out that the experience gained from inadequate and ineffective measures taken then would be of advantage now. A favorable point, he said, was that many men serving now had relatives in the last war who would in all probability co-operate to the full as they would appreciate the importance of rehabilitation measures. It is essential, he added, that the men be instructed "as to the magnitude and complexity of the problem." The Canadian Legion is prepared to aid in the work of instruction, he said.

No Penalties

The Legion's primary submission is this: "that adequate steps be taken to ensure that those who volunteer for service shall in no way be penalized on their return to civil life and, so far as possible, shall be assured of that place in civil life which they might reasonably be assumed to have obtained had they not enlisted." This request was laid before the Cabinet at the beginning of this war, but was repeated to the committee as "the essence of the rehabilitation problem."

Retarded Demobilization

It is therefore necessary to contemplate some form of "retarded demobilization." There are, of course, objections to the indefinite maintenance of a standing post-war army, the statement says, but there are certain considerations which make the proposal less formidable. Plans and preparations for demobilization are being already thoroughly considered, and many will be absorbed in civil occupation without delay. Many will get their prewar jobs back again, and Canada will undoubtedly have a larger defense force in peacetime than it has had in the past. No ex-service men or their dependents must be reduced to accepting public charity. Instead there must be scientific planning "as a result of which each man will step from the forces to gainful employment or to training on a remunerative basis leading to gainful employment."

The idea of "retarded demolibization" has already been indorsed, the Legion spokesman said, by the Trades and Labor Congress and by the recent Conference of Mayors. The belief is also expressed that many employers will share the same opinion.

The right of demobilized men to re-employment in their prewar work should be established by statute it is set forth. The following submissions are advanced in this connection. (a) "Every man who was in employment when he enlisted should be entitled to reinstatement, if physically fit for such employment, in the same position and with the same seniority which he would have had if he had not enlisted." (b) If his absence has impaired the man's skill, the Government should compensate the employer "during such period as the man is undergoing a period of training." (c) To prevent abuses some tribunal "should be set up to assess compensation for dismissal without adequate cause within a certain period." (d) Governing bodies of labor unions should be approached "to ensure such adaptation of labor union regulations as to make such scheme effective."

Co-operation Is Key

While certain compulsory measures are advocated, the whole problem should not be approached on that basis, the Legion submits. "On patriotic grounds alone the co-operation of the great majority of employers and organized labor can be readily secured." The state should afford protection to employers to prevent rehabilitation plans forcing them to operate on an uneconomic basis. This can be done "either by absorbing all or part of wages or salaries, during period of training, or by subsidy or in some other effective manner."

Canada Starts First Drive for Recruits

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, May 12

Canada launched its first recruiting campaign of the present war last night in an appeal by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston for young men to fill up the ranks for the British Empire's stand against the new Axis threats in the Middle East.

Mr. Ralston told the Dominion he had placed the Army's needs a a month ago at 6,000 recruits a month but that since the fall of Yugoslavia and Greece the Canadian forces now need about 32,000 more men in the next two months.

Mr. Ralston disclosed also that plans are being considered for women in certain work in Canada's fighting services, but he said there "isn't any sign" of a manpower shortage in the Dominion.

98,928 Casualties Listed By Italy in April Fighting

ROME, May 12 (AP)—Italy lists the April casualties of its armed forces at 98,928 killed, wounded and missing, bringing its acknowledged military losses since entering the war last June 10 to 20,251 killed, 50,413 wounded and 141,977 missing.

Far the heaviest toll in killed and wounded was reported on the Greek - Albanian - Yugoslav front. The East African campaign cost more fatalities and wounded than the North African fight, but there the missing were greater.

The cumulative casualty figures showed:

French front: 881 killed, 2,982 wounded, 315 missing; North Africa, 1,318 killed, 2,424 wounded, 91,956 missing; East Africa, 4,247 killed, 8,080 wounded, 16,335 missing; Greek and Yugoslav fronts, 12,155 killed, 34,786 wounded, 25,480 missing.

Naval losses reported aggregated 1,068 killed, 1,152 wounded, 6,203 missing.

Air Force losses were totaled to 582 killed, 989 wounded, 1,688 missing.

These figures were given for April:

Greek-Albanian-Yugoslav front, 2,338 killed, 12,605 wounded, 5,839 missing; Italian-Yugoslav front, 34 killed, 73 wounded, 31 missing; North Africa, 164 killed, 52 wounded, 49,868 missing; East Africa, 3,270 killed, 5,040 wounded, 15,300 missing; Navy, 39 killed, 125 wounded, 3,931 missing; air force, 39 killed, 91 wounded, 99 missing.

King Visits Albania

ROME, May 12 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel has visited his Albanian Dominion for the first time since it was taken under the Italian crown two years ago, it was officially announced May 10.

Italian dispatches from Tirana said the King was greeted by cheering crowds which lined the Capital's streets and waved flags of Italy and Albania.

The sovereign flew to Tirana in a tri-motored plane, accompanied by several fighter planes.

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Hoover Opposes Convoys as War Step

Continued from Page 1

place her losses. She needs minor naval warships to guard her sea lanes.

"We are today giving her only a part of the scant production of our industries and retaining the other part for our own preparedness," he observed.

Holding war inevitable if convoying is ordered, he said: "The solution is not for us to go to war but to give her every tool that will really aid her regardless of our own preparedness. There are risks in this course but it is the least perilous road we can now take. . . ."

However, if the Nation should formally enter the war, it would win, but perhaps not for at least 10 years, he estimated in forecasting the heavy price to be paid in carrying on practically a lone fight against he Axis powers if Britain fell.

"The potential might of this Nation is the strongest thing in this whole world," he said. "If necessary we can raise and we can eventually equip an army of as many millions of men as we need. We can make more ingenious tools of war and we can operate them better than any Nation in the world. That strength is always here in America. It cannot be defeated. I deny that the defense of the United States is dependent upon any other nation."

Partial Text of Speech

Former President Hoover said in part:

For the last six months I have remained aside from the controversy on whether we should join in this war. I have been waiting to see the progress of our preparedness. I have wanted to see the situation abroad develop more fully. I had believed that the President was earnestly endeavoring to keep his promise to the American people of Oct. 23:

. . . "We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our Army, Navy or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack."

In the past ten days we have had many speeches and much propaganda, the meaning of which is to drive the American people into this war. One who has been honored by his country as a member of America's War Council in the last world war and as its commander-in-chief in subsequent troubled years must learn something of the principles of national defense and our setting in the world.

It is therefore my duty to speak out of my experience. I hope that by sober discussion of the facts, I may contribute something of thought in this most fateful decision.

Aversion to Dictatorships

I do not need to express again my abhorrence of the whole totalitarian movement or its dangers to the world. That there be no misunderstanding, let me state at the outset that I support provision of the maximum tools of war to Britain; that I am convinced we can give this maximum during her next critical months only if we keep out of this war; that putting our Navy into action is joining this war; that the whole European war situation is in transformation; that America is as yet unprepared even for adequate defense; that our people are not united. To go in now is neither wise nor for the interest of either Britain our ourselves. . . .

It is now proposed that we should put the American Navy into action. That is a straightforward, understandable proposal which boldly makes clear the meaning of words like convoys or patrols.

That is joining in this war, once and for all. From here the steps are automatic. Our Navy must attack German submarines, ships, and planes, if it is to be of any use. To make it effective then we must expand naval and air bases abroad. We must equip these bases with expeditionary forces. And that is war for long years to come.

There are those who say we are already in this war. That is not true. We are in a position of risk. . . .

Actual Situation

I am not arguing the spirit of our relations with Germany. I am only discussing the situation which exists. But it is a certainty that we shall be at war the moment our Navy is put into action. We are in the war when we send our boys either by air or by sea or on expeditionary forces with an intent to shoot at the Germans. Let us not coddle ourselves by thinking otherwise.

It would be more consistent with American honesty and American courage for us to face the straight issue of a declaration of war by the Congress as the Constitution provides than to creep into an undeclared war. It is due our people that the Congress should vote on the real question which underlies all this: "Shall we declare war on Germany or Italy or Japan?" In a national debate on that issue the whole of the facts could be placed before the American people and the people could reflect their views to the Congress. . . .

We must face some hard facts. . . .

This is no time for wishful thinking. Upon our decision depends the fate of our nation. . . .

Status of "Lifeline"

The first hard fact is the transformation of the character of this war. No one can deny . . . that Hitler may take Suez, Iraq, North Africa and the Mediterranean. This would not, however, cut the vital lifeline of Britain. . . . In any event, Hitler can occupy all of continental Europe.

And from all this area he will get ample food supplies and raw materials for the German people. True, he is blockaded by the British Fleet, but the blockade cannot starve the German people or cut off their vital raw material supplies. It is only the people in the occupied democracies who will starve. . . .

A second phase of . . . is that substantial army fighting seems likely to go into the background for many years. The British armies cannot invade Hitler's Europe. Nor do I believe with all the 6,000,000 men that Hitler commands and his superior air force that he can now cross the Channel to England. To invade Hitler's Europe would require us to prepare 5,000,000 men in addition to the British Army. This time to invade Germany we would need to land them quickly and that might take 40,000,000 tons of ships to carry our army over the Atlantic. . . . It would take 10 years to build those ships. And Hitler could not start toward the United States without equal preparation. . . .

Air Power Undetermined

The undetermined weapon against Hitler is air power. And the character of air war is also being transformed. It is rapidly emerging to be long-range bombing with fighter planes to defend against the bombers. . . . Manufacture of more and more planes will thus continue on both sides. But so far there is no effective answer to night bombing. . . .

And there is a transformation in the German blockade of England. The long range bomber is developing as a primary weapon in the attack upon harbors and upon ships. Submarines are today partly scouts, sending word to the air forces. . . .

This moving transformation of the relation of army power, sea power and air power presents new situations which are not yet clear. . . .

The second hard fact we must frankly face is that in the last war Japan was our ally and we had no need to defend the Pacific. But Japan is now openly allied to the Axis. She only awaits a favorable moment to realize her ambitions in Asia. That opportunity comes to her if we go to war in the Atlantic. . . . The third of these hard facts that we have to face is our unpreparedness. . . .

We are not prepared to go to war. Our industry will not be tuned up for another eight or 10 months to produce enough of the tools of war to equip our own defense and at the same time supply the needs of Britain. We do not have 300,000 men who are sufficiently equipped with planes, tanks and guns to meet 300,000 Germans, to say nothing of victory over 5,000,000 of them. . . . It is true we have a magnificent navy, but even that is not yet big enough for the job. . . .

And preparedness for war consists not alone of men and tools and munitions. It also embraces the spirit of a people. We must have a united people to make successful total war. We are united in resolution to defend the western hemisphere from military aggression. We are united in building whatever of a war machine is necessary for this purpose. We are united in our condemnation of aggressor nations. We are united in wanting to help England defend her independence.

Opposition to Convoys

But beyond this we are a divided people. Do I need to prove this disunity? There is an obvious large majority of people who oppose the sending of our boys either on our Navy or on convoys or airplanes or expeditionary forces where they may have to shoot or be shot at. . . .

And to have a united people the Government must be united with the will of the people. . . .

History will assess the condemnation or the praise for the policies and the methods which have brought us to these dangers. . . .

Our every sympathy, our interest is to assist the heroic defense of England. We have pledged ourselves to give Britain the aid of our factories and our farms.

Her most critical period is right now. It is during the next months. What is the urgent need of England as expressed by her leaders time and again? Plainly she needs bomber planes. . . . She needs tanks, munitions and food. She needs merchant ships. . . . She needs minor naval warships. . . .

We are today giving her only a part of the scant production of our industries and retaining the other part for our own preparedness.

Only Way to Join

If we join this war we must join in earnest. We shall lose it any other way. If we join we must at once increase our army to 3,000,000 or 5,000,000 men. We would have to use a larger part of our immediate manufactures to supply our own army. We would have to use a larger part of our air production to defend our own coast cities. We would have at once to increase our protections for the Pacific Coast and our island possessions. We would have to use a larger part of our production of fighter and bomber planes. We would have to hold merchant ships in reserve. . . . We are not building enough merchant ships now to meet British needs. . . .

In net, if we join this war we must use a larger portion of our present scant production for our own equipment and defense.

If we stay out of this war we can take more risks in parting with our tools of war. . . .

Today we are confronted with not one problem but many. What is the constructive American course amid these problems? Is it not clear that we will give less tools to Britain if we join in the war? The solution is not for us to go to war but to give her every tool that will really aid her regardless of our own preparedness. There are risks in this course but it is the least perilous road we can now take.

We must also think other things through. And there are some other very disagreeable questions that must be answered before we take the plunge to war. . . .

Possibility of Lone Fight

We wish to aid Britain, but we must face the fact that if she cannot maintain the independence of the British Isles with the tools and policies I have mentioned, it cannot be maintained by our joining in the war. If we are in the war and should Britain fail, we would be left to carry the war alone.

In that event are we going to blockade Europe? If so, are we going to starve the 40 million people in Great Britain?

What the course of the American people may be in this conflagration of the world cannot rightly by determined now. We cannot appraise all of the factors. . . . But there are some things we can state with assurance.

The Germans need have no momentary satisfaction in our unpreparedness. That will be forthcoming. The potential might of this Nation is the strongest thing in this whole world. If necessary, we can raise and we can eventually equip an army of as many millions of men as we need. We can make more ingenious tools of war and we can operate them better than any nation in the world. That strength is always here in America. . . . I deny that the defense of the United States is dependent upon any other nation.

Needs of the Hour

Right now we need calm thinking. We need reason. We need tolerance. . . . Strong men do not need to rush. . . .

Finally we must not forget the price we shall have to pay if we join in this war.

It means the sacrifice of our most precious lives and the hopes of millions of mothers and wives. It means the sacrifice also of our own liberty to a dictatorship of our own, inevitable in total war.

If we go into war, we must pass through post-war bankruptcy. The savings of the people will be lost. The endowments of our universities, colleges, hospitals will be destroyed. And when the day of transformation of war into peace comes the Government will not be able to support the unemployed and the farmers. In this gulf all major industry must be operated by the Government. When we go to the peace table, hate will again as before sit at that table. . . .

But if despite all this price we are compelled to act with our military power, let us be thoroughly prepared. Let us make our determination within the frame of our Constiutition by the decision of Congress. And when that decision is made, there will be no disunity in America.

Deliver Materials, U. of C. Faculty Urges

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, May 12

Sixty-three faculty members at the University of California at Los Angeles signed a telegram to President Roosevelt urging "every possible step to assure the delivery of war materials to Britain and her Allies." The group, headed by Dr. Louis Knott Koontz, called itself the Temporary Committee of Faculty Members for the Defense of Democracy.

U. S. Discord Seen By Italian Writer

ROME, May 12 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, today interpreted Herbert Hoover's Sunday night radio speech as a proposal for a referendum on war and said it "confirmed the profound American discord which has accompanied the intervention policy" of the Roosevelt Administration.

As far as American aid to Britain is concerned, Signor Gayda said, "The Axis has means and forces which cannot be offset by those of the United States."

If the United States sends convoys, he declared, the Axis would only begin sinking ships at an even greater rate.

"The Axis now dominates all the best equipped and most efficient European industry and all European agricultural territories needed for its daily bread," he said.

Gardenia Time

Florida Fete Hostess and Her Favors

The gardenias are at the height of their glory in Winter Haven, Florida's Cypress Gardens. Mother's Day was celebrated this year in the same manner as last year—visitors were admitted free. Thousands of persons admired the heavily laden, fragrant gardenia bushes along the paths and waterways. As a token of friendship and a souvenir, each woman visiting the Gardens during the summer season is given one of the gardenias. Last year over 7,000 were given away on Mother's Day alone.

U. S. Aid Helps Solidarity of Americas

Continued from Page 1

planes, copper ingots from Peru or Chile, cacao, sewing machines, needles, cotton and wool—so the long list goes.

A Busy Seaport

Callao, seaport for Lima, puffed and clanked and hustled with the volume of traffic as we docked. Barges loaded with lumber from Oregon and a great assortment of general merchandise lined the jetties. Ashore, derricks and trains wrought valiantly to remove piles of goods that filled available ground space.

Both North America and Britain have contributed to Peru's favorable commercial position. Washington is buying copper to stack as a strategic material, at 12 cents a pound. London bought up cotton to the extent of £300,000 so that sterling exchange might be kept in this area.

Chile is buying sugar.

Japan, too, is in the market for cotton and copper.

Peru's most difficult problem is to find bottoms for shipping its wares. This deficiency is felt in all parts of the continent.

U. S. Aid for Chile

Southward in Santiago, Chile, direct aid from the United States has helped avert a serious economic crisis. Purchase of copper, 178,000 tons, and of nitrate, 300,000 tons, enabled these industries to carry on. A merchandise loan of $12,000,000 sustained the flow of needed imports. A further credit of $5,000,000 through the Export-Import Bank is designed to release frozen commercial accounts.

Argentina, compelled to surmount a curtailment of 40 per cent in exports, holds firmly to its course of sound financing. The Argentines have earned a reputation for paying their bills, and for not defaulting on loans. One reason is that obligations are carefully weighed before they are undertaken. It is Argentine to oppose getting something for nothing. Loans for the purchase of merchandise are declined as a rule.

Effects of the War

So severe is the war in its effects on Argentina that even the one European outlet that is open—England—provides blocked exchange rather than free exchange. The United States has come forward with credits of $110,000,000 through the Export-Import Bank. There are two parts, of $60,000,000 and $50,000,000. Each can be utilized up to $5,000,000 a month.

More valuable from Argentina's standpoint than credits is the purchase by North America of Argentina products. The wool surplus was taken as part of the raw material for Army uniforms. Linseed and quebracho extract for tanning are other Argentine surpluses that have been moving northward.

The Carnegie group saw at close quarters in Buenos Aires how Argentina reacts when the United States Congress seeks to exclude Argentine meats. Purchases of canned meat for the Army and Navy were at issue.

The newspapers printed columns of Senate debate and of comment every day. Dejection and indignation alternated when Congress seemed unwilling to let down the bars even for relatively small amounts of Argentine canned meat under the military appropriation bills.

Final Congressional acceptance of a compromise ended this affair with a measure of satisfaction for Argentina.

Situation in Uruguay

In Uruguay, the impact of the war has been neutralized by sales of wool and meat, so that this country in 1940 enjoyed its best trade year since 1929. The United States took 47 per cent of Uruguay's wool exports in 1940, and nearly 80 per cent of its linseed. Britain bought 74 per cent of meat exports, more than in 1939.

Brazil not only has been benefiting from a number of United States loans for purchase of railway equipment, 14 new ships, and so on, but this month is paying the last installment on a credit of $19,200,000 advanced to the Bank of Brazil. This was used in paying arrears to North American exporters and freeing the exchange market. A similar new credit of $25,000,000 is on the books.

Since April 1, 1940, Brazil has kept up the service on its foreign debt.

Brazil's Steel Industry

To help Brazil establish a heavy steel industry, $20,000,000 has been loaned by the Export-Import Bank to a Brazilian corporation. Iron ore from Minas Geraes State is to be made into steel rails, locomotive parts, and so on, at the Volta Redonda plant located inland between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. A Cleveland firm is drawing the plans, in consultation with Brazilian technicians. Annual capacity is to be 335,000 tons.

So the story runs around the continent. Everywhere—in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia as well as in the more southerly Nations—the United States has come forward liberally in South America's hour of war-born emergency.

Yet this short-term relief work somehow does not bring to South America an assurance that Pan-American solidarity in economics has at last become an actuality. The unsettling factor encountered generally is uncertainty over the future of Europe's market. Dependence of South America on exports to that market has been frequently emphasized in earlier articles, since it is the key to every other phase of South America's relations to the United States.

The Nazi View

So evident is this fact that Nazi propagandists have welcomed North American aid to South America, in the same way that they welcomed British loans to Czecho-Slovakia after the Munich settlement. These propagandists assume that after the Reich has consolidated its hold over Europe and defeated Britain, South America would have no choice but to go along with Germany. Then, according to this assumption—which still has to hurdle several "ifs."—Germany would benefit from the present financial and technical activities of the United States in South America.

Undeterred by this Nazi propaganda, the United States presses forward with its Good Neighbor program. This program in Latin America is placed second only to aid for Britain as the major safeguards of independence for all of the American Nations.

South Americans appreciate what is being done. There is a new, growing understanding of North America. Many who had entertained false notions about the United States have gone north and come back enthused, sometimes inspired, by what they had seen. We met several of these in the different countries—students, actors, business men, military, naval, and governmental officials.

So the Western Hemisphere is drawn together more closely than ever. Yet disruptive forces oppose this new solidarity. They rely on victory in Europe to give them South America. Defeat of Triple Axis aggressiveness in Europe and Asia would deflate these ambitions and assure more, rather than less, solidarity in the Americas.

Aid Delivered to Britain Is Goal Set by Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

most of the rest of the time with Harry L. Hopkins on various phases of the lend-lease program.

And in the field of Lend-Lease aid to the defending democracies it now develops that the war materials which sailed too late to strengthen Yugoslavia and Greece are now being diverted to key British points in the Mediterranean.

Deliveries of these vital cargoes, it is indicated, have already been made at Red Sea ports.

Suggestive Clue Given

It is in connection with these deliveries that Charles Michelson, the Administration's publicity spokesman who sits behind Mr. Roosevelt at his press conferences, gave a suggestive clue to the President's intention.

"It is evident," says Mr. Michelson, "that despite some discouraging reports, a lot of material, guns, airships, etc., are getting to where they will do the most good.

"It bears out the President's insistence on the delivery of planes, guns and other combat material, in the production of which our factories are now bending every effort.

"Incidentally, it indicates that the President has a very clear idea of what has to be done to compass the Hitler projected world domination."

Action Without War

Significantly, Mr. Michelson emphasizes the view that it isn't "inevitable" that convoying would mean "shooting" and above all that "shooting" by no means inevitably means war. Mr. Michelson appears to be countering Mr. Roosevelt's own assertions on this point.

"Our own history," Mr. Michelson avers, "shows that this hypothetical sequence of events does not involve war necessarily. As Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania pointed out the other day, there have been numerous instances of gun fire both on sea and on land that did not result in war between the nations engaged.

"The second President of the United States, John Adams, called Congress together in special session and asked for military and naval rearmament because the French had seized American ships carrying goods to English ports and had sunk British ships in American waters. President Adams called attention to 'actual hostilities against American commerce by French cruisers.'

"There were quite a number of engagements involving our vessels and the French Navy. In fact, there was one big fight when our Constellation defeated and captured L'Insurgente. Yet neither France nor the United States declared war."

The convoy issue will be fully aired in the Senate this week when Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire introduces his anti-convoy rider to the ship seizure bill. It now appears that the opponents of convoying are seeking to discourage Senator Tobey from putting his amendment to a vote because of the probability that it would be defeated, but thus far he has shown no disposition to recede from his intention, even for strategic purposes.

Humanitarian Assistance to Needy Mother's Day Observance Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—Mother's Day observances throughout the Nation this year stressed humanitarian assistance to homeless mothers and other victims of wars across the world, and called for increased reliance on religion in special church sermons and in radio addresses yesterday.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, signalized the occasion in an address over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company in which she declared:

"Our national Mother's Day Committee is asking our citizens to observe Mother's Day this year in the interest of the great multitude: many millions of homeless mothers, war orphans, impoverished refugees and other victims of man's inhumanity to man. This we shall do without neglecting the needy of our own land."

Mrs. Dena Shelby Diehl of Danville, Ky., chosen by the Golden Rule Foundation as the American Mother for 1941, stressed the need for a return to religion in the United States, declaring that Americans should seek to revitalize religion at home.

Mrs. Diehl also urged Americans to heed the campaign of the Golden Rule foundation, which is asking each American family to place one of its hollow globe banks on its dinner table and to place therein "a coin a meal," for war relief purposes. The Foundation is prepared to turn over the funds thus collected to any relief specified by the donor.

Telegraph companies handled a 20 per cent increase in Mother's Day messages, many of them from young men in Army camps.

Joan of Arc Fete

VICHY, France, May 12 (AP)—Unoccupied France yesterday celebrated the fete of the Maid of Orleans, described by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain as a "martyr of national unity, a symbol of France," as the country's day of national unity.

The fact that it was against the English that Joan of Arc led French troops to victory was not stressed in the unoccupied zone even during the present compaign for collaboration with Germany.

Marshal Pétain's message read to the people from his villa on the Riviera simply evoked the spirit of the maid and called for dedication of "our fidelity and our hope" to Saint Joan.

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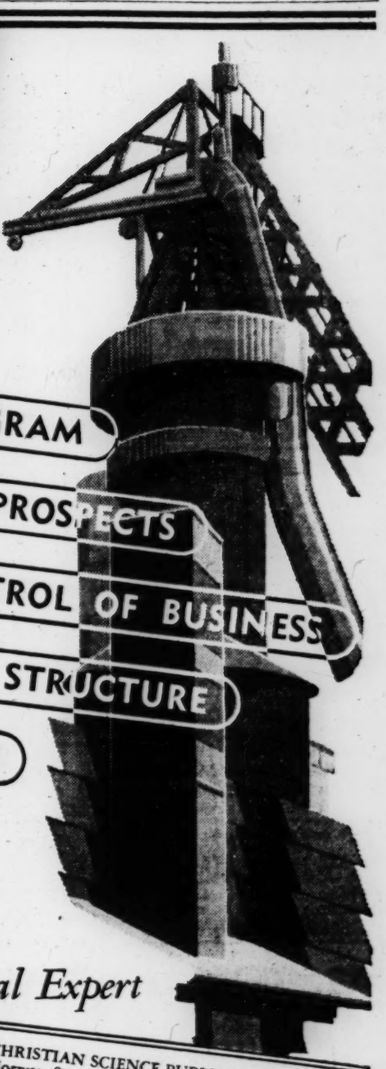
GUNS vs. BUTTER PROSPECTS

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF BUSINESS

CHANGE IN CREDIT STRUCTURE

SCARCITY PROBLEMS



5 articles
May 26-31, 1941
by
Harold Fleming, Financial Expert
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Expressionist Prints on Display—Novel Music at the Pops

Work by Modern Artists Shown at Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

A handsome exhibition which occupies the walls and bays of the special exhibition galleries on the second floor of the Fogg Art Museum, consists of prints by modern artists combined under the characterizing label, Expressionism.

Now, Expressionism as a modern movement was the antithesis of Impressionism. It came as opposition to the impersonal, objective, detached attitude of Impressionists. The Expressionists were prompted to paint through the urgency of feeling.

There has been a good deal in human experience in the twentieth century to evoke an impassioned or explosive response to the world in which we live. Gauguin expressed his weariness with a world bogged down by machinery and materialism; Van Gogh communicated his exultation in the happy moments of his life. Expressionistic pictures provide a chart of feeling. They employ line and color and rhythm in an accentuated or distorted or cryptic manner which qualifies more convincingly the impassioned feeling which artists wish to express.

The Expressionist is a romantic. He is free in his choice of material and in the method in which he puts it to work. While there is no rule or limit on his expressing joy and sorrow, he inclines toward gloom, disillusion, desolation in a world racked by war and maladjustment. Small wonder Expressionism received its greatest impetus in Germany during and after the World War.

In the Fogg exhibition are many stirring pictures made by modern masters of graphic art. There is a lithographic portrait by Edward Munch; prints of the Tahitian themes by Paul Gauguin; some starkly dramatic lithographs by the great German sculptor, Ernst Barlach; some of the impassioned portrayals in lithography by Georges Rouault; Emil Nolde's "Head of a Prophet"; some of the disturbing portrayals by Käthe Kollwitz. Prints by Oskar Kokoshka, Schmitt-Rotluff, and Wilhelm Lehmbruck, are exhibited.

But Expressionism is no modern invention; on the contrary, it is as old as the known history of art. For in some way feeling was imparted to ancient works, a feeling of well-being in idealistic epochs, a feeling of agitation or dramatic improvisation in eras of decline. Medieval Christian art is expressionistic, as is the art of the Hindu, the Japanese, the Chinese. El Greco was the great prototype of our modern romantics. In art history we find the counterpart of all modern art movements, even of Surrealism.

* * *

Pictures by Mme. Defauw

Portraits and views by Mme. Désiré Defauw are to be on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through May 24. The exhibition consists of portraits and views of Ostend, Calais, and Dunkirk.

There are included several portraits of Mme. Defauw's husband, the eminent Belgian conductor, executed in pencil and lithographic crayon. The features are carefully modeled and imbued with thought. Other portraits, in pastel, are delicately drawn, with a gentle touch and an allusive indication.

The oils are delicate, veiled visualizations keyed up to high light and characterized by evocativeness. Mme. Defauw makes something poetic out of the prosaic, immerses the theme of her choice in an ethereal mist. Her pallid colors harmonize with the sensitive mood she seeks to engender. The brushstrokes are broad, the forms gently indicated, and the portrayals the substance of fancy.

The conditions under which some of the pictures were painted are worth mentioning. There is a charming "Little Country Fair in Dunkirk" painted less than a week before the war began. While she painted her view of Ostend, guns were firing over the water. There is a view of Calais in which a channel boat is docked. Mme. Defauw has painted a dock scene of Montreal, a view of New York. One of the most charming of her exhibits is a still-life.

* * *

Twentieth Century Club

Two women, Fay Hoffman Church and Virginia Chase, are exhibiting pictures at the Twentieth Century Club.

Both make portraits, both depict landscapes and still-lifes. Miss Church has done a series of farmhouses of the type we see beyond the suburbs of Boston. She paints them in their old-fashioned quaintness, imparting a quality of domestic repose. She has also painted views in October of Milton, Sharon, and Stoughton. In water color the studies of "Low Tide" and "Ebb Tide" are nicely executed.

Miss Chase shows personal portraits in oil, charcoal, and pastel. She depicts children with touching tenderness, and her use of pastel is well adapted to her youthful models. Miss Chase's still lifes are carefully made. She seems freest and happiest in some water colors of roses.

* * *

Spring at the Guild

The customary spring exhibition now occupies the walls of the Guild of Boston Artists.

Several canvases on display were shown recently at the Jordan Marsh Exhibition. Included in the exhibition are some still-lifes by Elizabeth Paxton, tantalizingly true to the natural appearance of foodstuffs and crockery. There are marines by Alphonse J. Shelton and John P. Benson, both portraying the surf in realistic fashion. There is a springtime landscape, gently painted by William Kaula, a snow-scene by Aldro T. Hibbard; a genial portrait by Margaret Fuller Tyng; a rustic view by Charles Curtis Allen; a valley scene by Loring W. Coleman, Jr., and a portrait reminiscent of the Dutch Little Masters by William Paxton.

Commanding the exhibition is a composition meticulously executed by R. H. Ives-Gammell, Bostonian conservor of the Pre-Raphaelite tradition. Other exhibitors are Gertrude Fiske, Sally DeCamp Moffet, Bernard Keyes, Henry H. Brooks, Herman Dudley Murphy, Richard D. Briggs, and Ture Bengtz.

On Stokowski Program

Henry Cowell's "Four Irish Legends" will be on the program of Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra at its concert in the Boston Garden, evening of May 20. The conductor plans to play an American work at each concert of this tour. The First Symphony of Brahms will also be on the Boston program.

'Linda' by Lawrence Beall Smith

Portrait to be shown in the exhibition of American paintings at the Institute of Modern Art, opening Thursday and continuing through the summer.

Morton Gould's Symphonette Beside a MacDowell Concerto

New times and old times got shaken up together at the Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, last night, a Latin-American Symphonette by Morton Gould and the plain American Piano Concerto in D minor, by Macdowell, forming the material. Nothing could surpass the skill and enthusiasm exhibited by the performers, who included Jesús María Sanromá as piano soloist; and nothing could very well outdo the interest of the listeners, who filled the house to the seating limit.

Remarkable doings, indeed, when people give unscandalized attention to such utterly freakish modernism as goes into the Symphonette, and when they show frank delight in such pale, thin quaintness as makes up the Concerto. That is how it happens nowadays, especially when you have an audience largely drawn from the student population. Take what comes for what it is worth. Enjoy it and don't get too excited over what you cannot find there and what the composer never intended to put there.

Here in the first instance we have a little symphony—Allegro, Andante, Scherzo, and Finale, as regular as can be, but that the designations run "Rhumba," "Tango," "Güaracho," and "Conga," whatever they may mean. Here, in the second instance, we have a concerto for piano—slow movement, jocose movement, and a sort of fantasia to close—evidently designed in its day to break rules and to carry on in original and independent fashion, but conventional all the same in every measure and reminiscent of many sorts of older tune and technical device.

The orchestral standards, briefly to say, of the present 'forties and of the far-off 'eighties were put on show by Mr. Fiedler and his associates, and were exhibited in all their authenticity; and whatever we think of them, there they are, picturing ourselves and picturing folks of a bygone decade. Something holds the two periods together. They somehow shake up without conflict. A sentiment inheres in the "Tango" of the Gould work, and a sentiment inheres also in the Larghetto of the MacDowell work. Two utterances and a single mood. The same for Gould's "Güaracho" and MacDowell's Presto. Comedy in both cases, and both a hit.

W. P. T.

Music Notes

George Hoyen, young Boston conductor, will direct the first half of the program of a concert to be given Tuesday evening by the Philadelphia Little Symphony in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. This group, composed of 30 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is dedicated to giving opportunity to young American soloists, conductors, and composers. In the second half of tomorrow night's program, to be conducted by Joseph Barone, founder and director of the Little Symphony, the "Prayer" of Alan Hovaness, Boston composer, will be repeated from an earlier concert.

* * *

People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, conductor, will give a benefit concert for French war prisoners Thursday evening, May 15, in Jordan Hall. Norma Jean Erdmann, lyric soprano, and Edmond Boucher, basso cantante, will offer French operatic arias and songs. The chorus will sing Gounod's "Gallia" in tribute to the Consul of France in Boston, François Brière. Choruses and solos from Handel's "Samson" and Chadwick's "Land of Our Hearts" will complete the program.

Fred G. Chase

Soloists for the Pops

Mertina Johnson (left) and Nancy Parker (right), Smith College Seniors, will play the Bach Concerto in C Major for two pianos and orchestra Tuesday evening as part of Smith College Night. Also in the program will be the first performance of Carnival Overture by John Duke, Professor of Music at Smith.

Screen News

New York

"Sunny," Herbert Wilcox's adaptation of the famous musical comedy of 1925, will head the May list of RKO releases. Anna Neagle is the star, this being her third appearance in a film version of a former Broadway hit. The others were "Irene" and "No, No, Nanette." "Sunny" is Miss Neagle's seventeenth picture for Mr. Wilcox. "Who," "Sunny," "Do You Love Me," and "Sunshine" are among the Jerome Kern melodies which have been retained in the picture. The Hartmans, Ray Bolger, John Carroll, Edward Everett Horton, Frieda Inescort, Helen Westley, and Benny Rubin are in the supporting cast.

* * *

Columbia announces May 22 as the national release date for "Naval Academy," which headlines Freddie Bartholomew, Jimmy Lydon, and Billy Cook.

* * *

RKO is said to be making tentative preparations to team Beatrice Lillie and Charles Ruggles in a series of domestic comedies. Miss Lillie is expected in the United States before long, according to the same report. Her previous picture appearances here have included "Exit Smiling" and "Dr. Rhythm."

* * *

Twentieth Century-Fox announces that 52 writers are working on 41 scripts, setting a record for script writing activity in that studio. Already completed are 12 scenarios for the 1941-42 season. Among the screen plays now in work are "Wild Geese Calling," based on Stewart Edward White's novel; "The Bowery Nightingale," which will star Alice Faye; "Moon Tide," which John O'Hara is writing as Jean Gabin's first American film, and "Charley's Aunt."

* * *

Isobel Elsom, who played the role of Leonora Fiske in the stage version of "Ladies in Retirement," has been signed by Columbia to repeat her performance in the screen adaptation.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of handicrafts and pencil sketches by members of the Boston Center for Adult Education. Through June 1.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Polly Norden. Through May 15.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Camera portraits and miniatures by Mrs. Edward Chauvenet Holden. Through May 23.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Animal studies in pastels by Helen Wilson. Through May 17. Water colors on celluloid, authentic originals by the artists of the Walt Disney Studio (used in "Fantasia"). Through May 24.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Water colors by members of the Federal Art Project.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring Exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and miniatures by members. Through June 14.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Opening May 16: Exhibition of paintings by fifty oncoming Americans. Through June 15.

M. H. Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of silk screen pictures. Through May 24.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Joint exhibition of pictures by Virginia L. Chase and Fay Holman Church. Through May 29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portraits and views of Ostend, Calais and Dunkirk by Mme. Desire Defauw, and paintings by Matthew William Boyhan. Through May 24.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sundays, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall; animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls (Astronomy Room).

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays (through June), 1-5 p. m. American landscape paintings from George Innes to George Bellows. Indian paintings, XVI-XIX; expressionism in Modern Graphic; specimens of bronze and pottery recently excavated in Indo-China by Dr. Olav Janse. Through June 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. New England embroidery before 1800. Special Exhibition Galleries (Upper). Etchings by Rembrandt; prints by Lucas Van Leyden and Durer; engravings after Bruegel. Hollar's Lindon (Print Department). Through June 1. Opening May 15: annual exhibition of work of children's classes.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts—Fifty prints from the United States. Through May 25.

Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts—Exhibition of non-objective paintings. Through May.

Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Camera pictorials. Spring flowers in Japanese prints.

The Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Memorial exhibition of paintings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through May 25.

Plays and Players

Two openings are scheduled for this week in Boston. On Tuesday evening at the Shubert the revival of "Gay Divorce," with Luella Gear, Dorothy Stone, and Charles Collins heading the cast, will get under way. On Thursday the English farce, "Women Aren't Angels," makes its bow at the Wilbur with Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper in the leading roles.

* * *

This will be the final week of the season for the New England Repertory Company at the Playhouse in Joy Street. The schedule calls for the following performances: Thursday, "Androcles and the Lion"; Friday, "The Emperor Jones"; Saturday, "Androcles and the Lion." The company's second summer season at the Artists Theater, Provincetown, will open on July 1.

* * *

"Meet the People," the musical revue which has made its way East from California and which has now been running for several months in New York, is announced from the Shubert offices to follow "Gay Divorce" into the Shubert Theater in Boston. The cast, it is promised, will be the same as that which has previously been seen in Chicago, San Francisco, and Hollywood.

* * *

The Tributary Theater of Boston will present Eugene O'Neill's "Marco Millions" at the Copley Theater, Wednesday evening.

* * *

"Student Prince," it is now announced, will be coming to a downtown house, as yet unspecified, presumably at the conclusion of the engagement of "Gay Divorce."

* * *

"Snookie," a farce comedy about artists who draw comic strips, is mentioned among the possibilities for late spring in Boston, though there is no definite booking here yet. The show, which will be produced by Olsen and Johnson, will have a cast which includes William Harrigan, Eddie Nugent, Jack Hartley, Julie Stevens, Florenz Ames, Betty Jane Smith, L. Lawrence Weber, Arthur Elmer, Lou Lubin, Angi O. Poules, Roy Johnson, John Kirk, and John Heatherington.

* * *

Alexander Woollcott and Harpo Marx have been signed to co-star in a revival of Benrimo's "The Yellow Jacket" with the North Shore Players in Marblehead the week of Aug. 11. The theater will begin a nine-week season on June 30 under the management of Blake Johnson. The production of "Yellow Jacket" will be directed by Arthur Pierson. Mr. Woollcott will have the role of the Chorus and Harpo Marx will be Property Man.

* * *

The Martha's Vineyard Playhouse announces a season of eight weeks to open on July 7 under the direction of Neil McFee Skinner. Maria Coxe will be production manager and costume designer, and Johannes Larsen, scene designer.

Tonight at the Pops

Harvard Night
Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes, '28
Trumpet Voluntary ..... Purcell
"The Incredible Flutist," Suite ..... Walter Piston, '24
Guest Conductor:
G. Wallace Woodworth, '24
"The Shores of Harvard" ..... Holst
(Poem by Mark A. deWolfe Howe, '87)
The Harvard Glee Club, with Orchestra
"Otello," Opening Scene ..... Verdi
The Harvard Glee Club, with Orch.
Otello: H. M. Rainie, '40.
Guest Conductor:
G. Wallace Woodworth, '24
The Harvard Glee Club
Choeur de Soldats from "La Reine Indigo" ..... Johann Strauss
"The Turtle Dove," English Folksong
Solo: H. M. Rainie, '40
Four Choruses from "Patience" ..... Sullivan
"Harvard to the Harvard Team" ..... Charles Norman Fay, '69
Football Songs
Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes, '28
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Three Pieces for String Orchestra
a. "A Merry Tune" ..... Semmler
b. "Down the Lane" ..... Semmler
c. "Jazz Pizzicato" ..... LeRoy Anderson, '29
Prayer of Thanksgiving (old Dutch Hymn) ..... Valerius-Kremser

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12, 1:58 3:56, 5:44, 7:42, 9:40. "Skiing on Your Feet," and "Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. 2, 5, 8. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 3:25 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent and Mary Astor. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:35, 4:55, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time," 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "The Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:35, 6, 9:45. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson, 1, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:40.

Modern—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Las Vegas Nights." 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:25.

Paramount—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:45, 9:20. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:45. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Scollay—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Las Vegas Nights," 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The History of Our Monroe Doctrine," "Eyes on Brazil," "Art of Fencing," "Pinky Tomlin Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 12:50, 4:35, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Nazis in Brazil." "Paderewski Concert." "Benchley Comedy." "San Francisco and Chinatown." "Ice Capers." "Sword Play." Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. District Attorney," Peter Lorre. 9:38 a. m., 12:29, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. "Blockade." Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:20, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:30, 10. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Conrad Veidt. 1:45 and 8.

Allston: "Night Train," Rex Harrison and Margaret Lockwood. "Pinocchio." 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Melody and Moonlight." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Conrad Veidt. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 4:20, 7:54. "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:14, 5:48, 9:22.

Cleveland Circle: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1:45-8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 7:45.

University: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Sleepers West." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

Dorchester: "Face Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. "Barnyard Follies." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness."

Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 3:34, 6:29, 9:28. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 5:14, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Son of Monte Cristo." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:38, 8:14. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:35, 7:10, 10:10

Park: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "I'm Still Alive." 1:40 and 7:40.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 3:27, 9:42. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Murder Among Friends," J. Hubbard. "Invisible Ghost," Bela Lugosi. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:30, 8:15. "You're the One," Jerry Colonna. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Mystic: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:20, 8:40. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 3:30, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Man With the Iron Mask," Louis Hayward. "San Francisco Dock," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 1:55, 7:50. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 3:30, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45, 8. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. 3:11, 9:26.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:15, 9:51. "Shadows on the Stairs," Heather Angel. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Pinocchio." "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Kay Francis and Brian Aherne.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. "Land of Liberty."

Strand: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Military Academy," Jackie Searl and David Holt. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.

Central: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Life With Henry." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Behind the News." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby and Jean Rogers. 2:09, 7:54. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 3:40, 9:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." 2 and 8.

WATERTON—Coolidge: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Jennie." 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Kent Taylor. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pinocchio." "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:42, 8:12. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

George Hoyen

Who will conduct the Philadelphia Little Symphony tomorrow evening in Philadelphia.

The Dance Archives

A collector's item for dance lovers is the February-March Bulletin of the Museum of Modern Art, for it contains, with some delightful reproductions of pictorial material, an enlightening survey of the Dance Archives which was established as a branch of the Museum Library in 1939 on a two-year trial basis. Subsequent development and achievements now seem to assure it as a permanent institution.

The centralization of dance activities in the United States, due both to the remarkable growth of the American dance on its own impetus and the influx of dancers from countries at war, requires just such a living museum for record and research. The uncertain fate of Les Archives Internationale de la Danse and the Library of the Opéra in Paris, make it more than ever desirable that America, here as in other fields of art and endeavor, carry the torch of free thought and expression aloft. Except for the two great collections in Paris, "which may or may not still be intact," The Dance Archives of The Museum of Modern Art "is now the most comprehensive collection in the world."

* * *

This collection, duly cataloged and indexed by Paul Magriel, its curator, is built for use. It is open to the public for reference and research. Its "widespread influence and usefulness are indicated by the diversity of uses" to which it is put—such as supplying the Walt Disney Studios "information regarding the relationship between the current use of animated dance figures and early traditions in the use of animals in the dance"; to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "a classification of positions and attitudes in the dance sculptures of the painter, Edgar Degas"; and to the University of Indiana, "information regarding the construction of a working dance library, with advice on book purchases."

"The Dance Archives acts as a regular consultant in dance literature to 12 educational institutions as well as to more than 75 dance teachers in the United States. It serves as an information center to all kinds of interested persons and groups: to the press, to university people writing theses, to ballet groups and dancers for background and ideas. In addition to the professional interest of dancers and ballet companies, hundreds of questions are answered by mail and telephone; inquiries regarding every phase of dance expression come from libraries, museums, film companies."

The collection consists of over 1700 books, 1200 lantern slides, 3000 photographs, 900 original drawings and gouaches, 1631 prints, 238 stereopticon views, 19 films, 10 pieces of sculpture, and miscellaneous items such as clippings, dance magazines and articles, programs, posters, autographed letters, and novelties like the Taglioni paper doll, complete with costumes, or the pair of Fanny Ellsler shirt studs having movable arms and legs enclosed in glass—and is constantly being increased by donations.

* * *

"As far back as the Middle Ages," the Bulletin reads, "the pros and cons of dancing were being discussed, usually by monks. Books were written to condemn dancing as frivolous and immoral. On the other hand, two of the most important early books on dancing were written by monks: a fine treatise, with musical score, describing the manner of performing the popular social dances of the day, written in 1588 by Thoinot Arbeau; and a history of various dance forms by Abbé Menestrier, which contains much important information on the early ballets and spectacles of the Middle Ages." In the 1890's a volume was produced on "How to Perform the Letter C by Waltzing."

Among the important films in the possession of the Dance Archives are those of Pavlova and Loie Fuller, and there is good prospect that "Dance of the Hours" from Walt Disney's "Fantasia" will be added. The lantern slides, illustrating the history of the dance for 300 years, are available to New York's educational institutions and are used elsewhere in connection with lectures given by the Librarian, Mr. Magriel. Pictures include costume and stage designs, portraits and sketches of dancers, and so on.

Several important exhibitions have been held by the Dance Archives, among the most recent "American Dancing and the Denishawns," October-November, 1940, and the Pavlova Memorial Exhibition in January, 1941. For the former, Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn provided material covering various aspects of their careers, and other material covered 100 years of American dancing. The latter, the first Pavlova exhibition to be held in this country, included two performances of the film "La Muta de Portici," in which Pavlova starred in 1916.

Exhibitions contemplated are a Duncan Memorial, featuring drawings by the American artist, Abram Walkowitz, who made hundreds of drawings of Isadora Duncan over a period of many years, and a one-man retrospective exhibition devoted to Diaghileff.

Lincoln Kirstein, founder of the Dance Archives, and also founder of the School of the American Ballet and of the American Ballet Caravan, as well as writer and lecturer on the dance, has written a Foreword praising Mr. Magriel for his scholarly aid in building and classifying the collection, and the directors of the Museum of Modern Art for their "flexible and imaginative policy" in recognizing the dance among contemporary arts.

The nucleus of the Dance Archives was Mr. Kirstein's private collection of dance material, and those of Gordon Craig and the late Fred King. Mr. Magriel has picked up a great many items in his travels, and through his efforts and the response of friends of the Archives, new material is continually added.

M. L.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL"
—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—135 Seats Always at 55c

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B. The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway. CI. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ALICE FAYE · JACK OAKIE · JOHN PAYNE · CESAR ROMERO
'GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST'
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Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
LORETTA YOUNG
THE LADY FROM CHEYENNE
Plus 2nd Feature
'MODEL WIFE' JOAN BLONDELL · DICK POWELL
Latest MARCH OF TIME

STATE Forum ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. plus Tax
Irene Dunne • Cary Grant
"PENNY SERENADE"
Plus: "The Trial of Mary Dugan"
with Robt. Young—Laraine Day

NOW! METROPOLITAN
"REACHING FOR THE SUN"
Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew
and "POWER DIVE"
Richard Arlen and Jean Parker

Charlie CHAPLIN FESTIVAL
"Wonderfully Funny!" —N. Y. Herald Tribune
FINE ARTS • 35c TILL 1 P. M. Doors Open 12:30
Mass. Av.-Norway St. Children 15c All Times

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR • BEG. THURS., MAY 15
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE!
LEE EPHRAIM PRESENTS
BOBBY CLARK AND MELVILLE COOPER
WOMEN AREN'T ANGELS
A NEW FARCICAL COMEDY
Evgs: $2.75 to 55c; Mats. Wed., $1.65 to 55c
Sat., $2.20 to 55c (Tax Incl.)

SHUBERT—OPENS TOM'W EVE.
MATINEE WED., 55c—$1.65
THE SHUBERT THEATRE Presents

Eliza and the Hearth Rugs

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a little girl named Eliza who lived with her grandmother all alone in a little red house. She would have been happy except for one thing: when she sat by the hearth looking into the fire, it did seem to her that it would be nice to have a dog on one side of her to wag his tail when she spoke to him and a cat on the other side of her to purr when she stroked him, but her grandmother did not care for animals.

"Always barking and gobbling up food," she said when Eliza spoke about a dog.

"But a cat then, grandmother?" pleaded the little girl.

"Always mewing on the wrong side of the door!" exclaimed her grandmother. "You have Dickie and his song is worth all the dogs and cats in the world."

But canaries aren't easy to pet or to talk to, and Eliza still dreamed of a dog and a cat to come and sit with her.

One day Eliza was walking with her grandmother along the road to visit a neighbor when they noticed a sort of arbor of boughs by the side of the path, making a green and woodland shelter. In front of it were a young man and woman, very dark-skinned, with bright handkerchiefs tied about their heads and a little dark-skinned child playing at their feet. On all sides there were rugs spread on the bushes as though for sale, and the curious thing was that each of the rugs had an animal upon it.

A Generous Child

"Good morning, worthy dame, and you, my pretty child," the young woman called to them as though she were singing, "would you want to buy a fine rug this morning?"

The two stopped, for Eliza's grandmother wanted a new rug to lay before the hearth, and while she fingered them all to see that they were thick and well-made, the little girl played with the dark-skinned child who took a great fancy to the doll she carried.

Eliza was generous.

"You may have it," she said. "Some day perhaps my grandmother will make me another one," and she gave the doll a last kiss and put her in the other child's arms.

The dark young mother had seen all this and smiled a curious sweet smile.

"Look, Peter," she said to her husband, "here is one who shall have only our best rugs." Soon afterwards the grandmother said, "Yes, I shall take a rug and Eliza may choose it if she pleases."

Eliza was sure what rug she liked best. There was one with a little gay dog on it, but as she moved toward it the young rug-maker shook her head.

"That wouldn't do, my pretty child," she said. "Tino is excitable. But how about Prince? He is old and kind," and she showed Eliza a rug which had been lying a little out of sight. It had a woolly dark brown dog on it with a red collar and brown eyes which showed their whites a little as though he were looking up to be patted.

"Oh, I love that rug!" said Eliza and so it was rolled up and paid for and she and her grandmother went home instead of going visiting.

The rug was laid beside the hearth and much admired.

A day or two later Eliza came into the room alone. Her grandmother had gone to the near-by market to sell butter and had left Eliza home to feed the hens.

The little girl drew out a stool and sat down before the fire. Something moved at her elbow, and looking about, she saw a large woolly brown dog in a red collar with eyes rolled toward her as though waiting to be petted.

He was the most comfortable dog to pet. For more than an hour he played with Eliza and then, when the grandmother came home, there he was in the rug again.

Two Playmates

After that whenever Eliza was alone Prince appeared ready to play, or be petted, or just to sit near at hand for company. And whenever the grandmother was in the house, Prince was in the rug, and he never barked and he never gobbled anything up.

Eliza's grandmother wondered a little when Eliza took all the money out of her bank, which she had earned from the eggs of her own hens, and asked if she might buy another rug. She found the young couple and their child just ready to move, with their rugs packed on the backs of two gray donkeys.

"Ah, here is the child who gave the doll," cried the young woman. "Stop the donkeys, Peter. If she wants another rug she shall have another of our best. So it's a cat this time, is it, my pretty young lady? Here is a kitten which is as gentle as it is gay and will suit Prince and you both."

So Eliza paid her money and the rug was rolled up and put under her arm and the strangers went on their way leaving their withered bower behind them. And, after that, whenever Eliza was alone, she had two playmates, and this new one never mewed on the wrong side of the door either. And when one day Eliza told her grandmother the secret, her grandmother was very pleased.

"Now, that's what I call sensible," she remarked. "You wanted pets, Eliza, and I wanted rugs. And it seems we both have what we want and no harm done. It took a very clever woman to hook those rugs, my dear."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Something moved at her elbow—a drawing by Maurice Day.

Iris Parade

The velvet duchesses parade
Beside my garden wall
In amethyst and white and gold.
Green spear-tipped leaves stand tall,

Yet taller still the duchesses,
With royal heads held high. . .
Scornful of earth they walk upon,
But gracious to the sky.

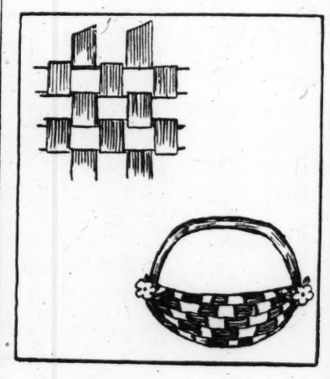
MARIE DAERR

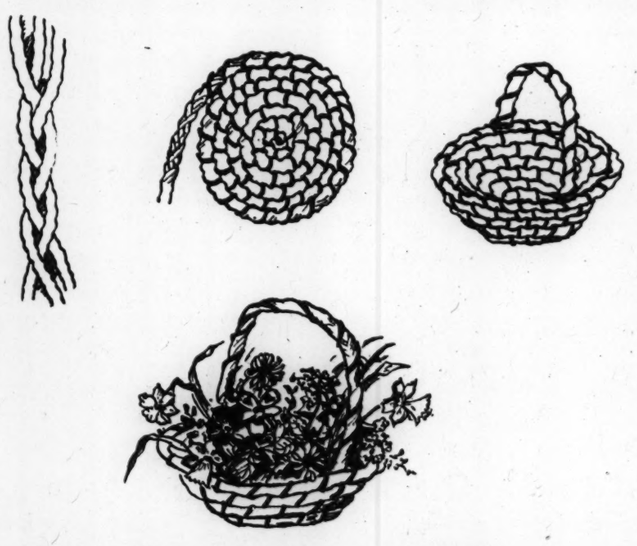
Make a Crepe Paper Basket

A crepe paper basket makes an attractive small gift or a nice prize when you are playing a game. It is lots of fun to work on small articles of that kind which your friends will enjoy owning.

Just as a workman has a kit for his tools, so you should have your kit with materials such as: colored papers, glue, paints, brushes, scissors, cord, etc., all together in a box. On the next rainy day it will be nice to get out your kit and make some bright gay toys which, you will find afterwards, have many uses.

Today, let us learn to make a crepe paper basket by plaiting or weaving. This is very simple to make and is very useful when it is finished. Weaving is a very old art. Indians, in the old days, wove most of their baskets, shoes and food containers. We can make baskets, hats, bookmarks and many other things with woven strips of paper.





A crepe paper basket makes an attractive gift.

To make a plaited basket, roll strips of crepe paper tightly—of any color you choose. Then braid, or plait, three of the strands to make a plait one inch wide. Make several plaits before you start to roll them for the base of your basket.

The plait must be rolled around the center piece in circles to make the base of the basket as you see it in the picture. Sew these circles in place with colored thread. The stitches should be about one inch apart so that they will hold the basket together firmly and make a design at the same time. Go on rolling the plait until the base of the basket measures six inches across.

The circle that forms the beginning of the sides of the basket is rolled on top of the one that forms the edge of the base. Now, sew two more circles on top of the first to make the sides of the basket high enough. In order to make the top of the basket even let the plait taper off at the end.

You may put a handle on the basket if you wish. This is made by using one plait and fastening it at the top edge of the basket on each side. This basket will be a very pretty container for candies, nuts, marbles or other little toys. Or you may give it to mother as a special gift, filled with lovely little spring flowers.

For a woven basket, the checkerboard pattern is both pretty and simple to make. It is made of brightly colored glossy paper which you can get from your school supply store. This paper must be cut into strands about half an inch wide and all the same length. Various colors may be interwoven.

Place 16 of these strands side by side to form the base of the mat which will become our woven basket. Then take 16 similar strips and weave them, one at a time, over and under the first 16 strips, to form a woven mat.

When this is done, make eight pleats on each side of the mat, by folding it several times. Paste or sew these pleats together, on both sides. And now you have a brightly colored boat-shaped basket that you will find many uses for.

To make the handle, fold over a piece of the same paper four times and sew or paste it to each side of the basket. Cover the sewed or pasted part with flowers cut from another piece of paper.

With a little practice, you will be able to make both the plaited and woven baskets quickly and easily.

H. A.

Prizes for Five

By Peter White

We have received nice "thank you" notes from many children who are enjoying the books they have won recently. We hope the children who won awards this month will get as much pleasure from their books as these prize-winners did.

A special award goes to a very young member of our audience—Marietta Green, three, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, for a letter which she dictated and her mother wrote. Her book is "A Summer Day With Ted and Nina," by Marguerite de Angeli, with the loveliest pictures in colors. We hope Marietta will like it. Here is her letter:

Little Elephant

I like animal stories so I am going to write about one that Mother cut from the Children's Page long, long ago and pasted in my sister's scrap book. We both have scrap books filled with Children's Page stories. The name of the story is, "The Little Elephant Who Lost His Trunk." (He couldn't really tho, could he? That's just pretend.) It is a Chimney Farm Story. We have a lot of them in our scrap books.

The little elephant wanted to sneeze but he couldn't because he didn't have his trunk. He looked in the top bureau drawer, then he looked in the middle drawer and there was no sign of it. He looked in the bottom drawer and still no sign of it. He found all his clothes in the bureau but no trunk.

Then he called his mother and asked her where his trunk was. She said, "Perhaps it's on the grass." He looked everywhere on the grass and he couldn't find it.

He looked up in a tree and saw it hanging on a bird's nest. (That couldn't happen either, could it, Peter White?)

He said, "Please may I have my trunk?" The bird said, "No. It's mine now." The little elephant butted, and he butted and he butted the tree. The bird said, "Stop, because you'll knock my baby birds out of the nest." He butted again and the mother bird said, "Don't. I'm getting it for you." The bird dropped it down. The elephant put it on and sneezed and he said, "Doesn't it feel good to have my trunk again!"

Marietta Greene

Three seven-year-olds sent in such nice papers that we are awarding them each a book. They are Carolyn Clark, of Beverly Hills, California; Victoria Wetton, of Van Nuys, California; and Dale Rodebaugh, of Leaburg, Oregon. Carolyn's prize is "Alister and Co.," a lovely book of poems by D. E. Stevenson, with charming illustrations. Victoria's is "Hilla of Finland," by Geneva de Malroy, and Dale's is "The Twin Calves," by Sanford Tousey. Both these books have lovely pictures too. We will publish their papers soon.

The award for the best paper sent in by a child of 8 or over goes to John Tyler Martin, eight, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. His prize is "Patches," by Joel Stolper, a fine story of a young giraffe, with good pictures.

Special Mentions

We make Special Mention of Beverly Miller, seven, of Bremerton, Washington, who sent in a nice paper on the story about "Wee Willie, the Brave Squirrel;" Crete De Wolf, seven, of Mecca, California, who wrote about "Sally Lou Plays I Spy;" and Doris Jean Creer, eight, who wrote about "The Wishing Well," by Carolyn Haywood. We hope all the children who won Special Mention will write for the contest soon again and will win prizes.

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

Puzzle Fun

To read the story of Peter, Peter Pumpkin-eater in his garden you have only to unscramble the words that are in capital letters. See how many of his vegetables you can make out. We will print the names on this page next Monday.

A Scramble Tale

"This is the day!" shouted Peter, Peter Pumpkin-eater, sticking has fingers deep into the smooth black soil of his garden. "This is the day!"

"What day?" asked Joan, her head bouncing above the fence as suddenly as a Jack-in-the-box.

"Why, the day to plant my USHAQS seed," said Peter, quickly shaping a hill with his hoe.

"Oh, may I help?" asked Joan, jumping up and down

"Of course," agreed Peter. "Bring your rake and you may make the RORACT bed."

"That looks like NORC," said Joan, watching Peter.

"It is. I am putting USHAQS, NORC and SNABE all in one hill as the Indians did. They said they grew better that way."

"What shall I plant next?" asked Joan.

"There's TEETCUL and CHIPSAN both to go in beds like those you have just made."

"All right," laughed Joan. "I'll plant the whole rabbit section if you'll plant the SNOONI."

"I guess they might make you cry."

"Or jump," laughed Joan. "Why do you grow such smelly things?"

"They'll give me a better showing at the Fair, you know. I'll put them over here by the TOOTSEAP, then they won't bother you."

"Now what?"

"You take the SHRAID bed, and I'll take the PRUINT, then we're through."

"Fine. Isn't gardening fun?"

Here are the answers to the puzzles published on this page last Monday:

Answers to Hidden Trees

1. Maple. 2. Hemlock. 3. Cedar. 4. Linden. 5. Beech. 6. Sumac. 7. Oak. 8. Thorn. 9. Camphor. 10. Balsam.

Answer to 'What Am I?'

I am the letter Y.

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Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday, Young People's Page

The Home Forum

Or the Golden Bowl Be Broken

ON THE THIRD DAY, toward the passing of the shadows, Noiraud came. The east wind blew into my garden, where I stood listening to the golden willow as it chanted with the low grasses; and they brought Noiraud to where I stood.

"Sha-wa-ge-gait," he said. "I have come. I am the Grass-Weaver."

I answered in his own tongue and asked him if he would pose for me. He was willing and I set him before the golden willow.

He put down his materials before him and took an unfinished gourd in his hands. I applied my brushes to the canvas and worked quickly in the cool of the morning, for in a little while the sun would rise above the church steeple and the peace would depart.

* * *

Now, as I worked, we said not a word. But we heard below us the village awakening and the sound of the shutters as they were flung open and the beating of rugs with many brooms. Noiraud sat quite still, with all the patience of his people; but his eyes were alive as he listened to the morning echoes which drifted up to us.

We heard the train far away as it whistled toward the city, and the call of the boatmen as they plied the dark blue barges up the slow-moving river. I looked down and saw the gaily colored handkerchiefs the boatmen wore, all of blue and red and gold, about their heads. And some of them also wore the pale sand hats, washed that color by the sun, which Noiraud had made with his skillful fingers.

From the open outdoor ovens arose the odor of baking bread. Presently, the high voice of the milk-boy sounded by the wall, as he urged on the Newfoundland harnessed to the dog-cart. The housekeeper met him at the gate and they gossiped for a while in the patois. Then she took away the milk and lowered it into the well-house, where it would be sweet and cool for the evening meal.

* * *

At noon the church bells broke out in the belfrey and rang together with slow strokes. And the golden willow behind Noiraud quivered, its leaves trembling in the waves of sound.

Then Noiraud came up to the porch with me, where we were sheltered from the glare. The housekeeper brought newly made bread, which was like a vessel of perfume lined with gold; and she put honey and sour, thick cream before us.

"We will not work again until four o'clock," I explained. "It will be too hot until then."

Noiraud had brought up the gourd and, as we sat in the blue shadows, his deft fingers completed the weaving of the mouth of the vessel. I fanned myself with a large rhubarb leaf.

"Now I will take clay," he explained, "and line the inside, as the birds line their nests with mud. It stops up the cracks and holds in the water."

I took some of the grass lengths in my hand and examined them.

"It is sweet grass," he said, "and grows only in the northern parts. It is tough and hard and, when dipped in a special brew, will last many years."

"And the design?" I asked. "What will it be?"

"Of deer and poplars. If you will give me a portion of paint, I will make it now."

I brought the tubes and brushes and let him choose for himself. Then he drew forth only two colors and, when he had painted with marvelous rapidity and cleanness, I beheld a thing of beauty. "If I were at Petawegin," he said, "I would cover it all with a sap of a tree boiled with oils."

In the afternoon, Noiraud went through the village to stare at the store windows. I went into my room to read. The heavy vines which grew over the walls and roof darkened the room and made the house cool and peaceful. Once I went to the window and looked out, where the strawberry pickers gathered the rich fruit. I saw Noiraud moving among them and their brown faces glowed as they turned to greet him.

He came back at the appointed hour, with the dust of the road white upon his bare feet. His hat was full of red, ripe strawberries and his mouth was darkened by their juice. He offered the hat to me, but I said: "Eat them while we work, Noiraud."

* * *

Now the west wind was blowing in my garden and the voice of the golden willow murmured pleasantly. Noiraud sat beneath its bending branches, letting the peace of the afternoon enfold him.

The breeze which blew from the sea came across the mown fields and brought the tang of sea-spray and the hot odor of hay drying in the sun. Each blade of grass on the far hills was lacquered with sunshine.

Noiraud sat again with the gourd in his hands. "Sha-wa-ge-gait," he said softly, in his leisured accents. "Once my people came from the land of many grasses. In those days they wove grasses and made jars and stored pemmican in them for the days of cold, when the hunters could not go out on the plains.

"In those years the buffalo were many. There would be a great feast and part of the meat was set out on racks to dry in the sun. The young squaws picked blueberries and, when these had also dried, mixed them with the powder from the pounded meat. Then the pemmican was sealed in jars like this."

* * *

Twilight came and once again the bells stirred in the belfry; but this time with somber voices, like boulders moving beneath the sea. We went in together to eat.

Then we talked together as dusk dropped down in the room and Noiraud spoke of the olden times as if he had lived them. His mind went haunting back to his home past, and it was clearer to him than the memory of dreams. "Until yesterday comes again," he said, "the children of the morning sun will be scattered as the seed from the hand of the sower."

* * *

For a while we sat looking down at rows of stooks, gloamed by the moonlight, and they might have been a field of silver tepees. And the pale mists which wandered over the meadows were like a band of ghostly warriors following down the wind. There in the twilight the past spoke to us, with the voices of those who would come no more.

When Noiraud left, in the starlight, he carried away gifts which I had placed in his hands. I stood in the silver dark and heard the gate move as I called good-by. Then I glanced down and saw on the porch table the gourd, with dew gathered on its mouth. And I saw there the history of a nation.

And the north wind blew in my garden.

ELMAR MACHAN

"Cottage to Let in The Heart of London"

Cottage in the heart of London
Still and quiet in the sunshine,
Do the pigeons flying round you
Dream of dovecotes in the country?
Do your little diamond windows,
Holding out their arms so kindly,
Dream of gardens gay with flowers
Bordering a village green?

Cottage in the heart of London,
You are like a dream come true!

MARGARET SCOTT FINN

That Pallid Fire Of The Sea

In the middle of the night, he (Gilliatt) awoke suddenly and with a jerk like the recoil of a spring.

He opened his eyes.

The *Douvres*, rising high over his head, were lighted up as by the white glow of burning embers. Over all the dark escarpment of the rock there was a light like the reflection of a fire.

Where could this fire come from?

It was from the water.

The aspect of the sea was extraordinary.

The water seemed a-fire. As far as the eye could reach, among the reefs and beyond them, the sea ran with flame. The flame was not red; it had nothing in common with the grand living fires of volcanic craters, or of great furnaces. There was no sparkling, no glare, no purple edges, no noise. . . . A trembling glow was spread over the waves. It was the spectre of a great fire, rather than the fire itself. . . .

The sailors of the Channel are familiar with those indescribable phosphorescences, full of warning for the navigator. They are nowhere more surprising than in the "Great V," near Isigny.

By this light, surrounding objects lose their reality. A spectral glimmer renders them, as it were, transparent. Rocks become no more than outlines. Cables of anchors look like iron bars heated to a white heat. The nets of the fishermen beneath the water seem webs of fire. The half of the oar above the waves is dark as ebony, the rest in the sea like silver. The drops from the blades uplifted from the water fall in starry showers upon the sea. Every boat leaves a furrow behind it like a comet's tail. The sailors, wet and luminous, seem like men in flames. If you plunge a hand into the water, you withdraw it clothed in flame. The flame is dead, and is not felt. Your arm becomes a firebrand. You see the forms of things in the sea roll beneath the waves as in liquid fire. The foam twinkles. The fish are tongues of fire, or fragments of the forked lightning, moving in the depths.—From "Toilers of the Sea," by VICTOR HUGO.

Plum Trees at Night

The tapers of the plum tree now
Are whitely lighted, bough on bough,
Shining dimly through the night,
A transient, briefly lovely sight.
Step lightly where the plum trees stand,
Row on row, a magic land
Of petals pale beneath the moon
That passing breeze may scatter soon.

LOUISE DARCY

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT ETRUSCAN BRONZE PAIL

THOSE RELICS of ancient Etruscan culture that remain in Italy indicate some connection with the Orient. Although the Etruscan civilization was contemporary with that of Greece, no information is known to have survived disclosing its origin. No heritage of literature is left, and the language has not yet been deciphered.

Etruscan civilization is being reconstructed somewhat through the discovery of decorative objects and articles of utility. Gisela M. A. Richter writes in the "Handbook of the Etruscan Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art": "Three chief periods can be distinguished: one of steadily growing wealth and importance, with an art under strong Oriental influence; one of domination over most of Italy, with an art under strong Greek influence, and one of slow disintegration—while Rome rose to power—with an art becoming increasingly decadent."

This bronze pail is characteristic of the early period.

D. A.

Harmony through Unison with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE LISTENING TO a philharmonic orchestra, a lover of music was impressed by the unison of thought through which beauty, harmony, and concord were expressed. This result was obtained because the conductor and all the members of the orchestra were united in purpose and performance to bring out as nearly as possible a perfect rendition.

In the Bible, in the Acts of the Apostles (2:1, 4), it is related that on "the day of Pentecost" the followers of Christ Jesus "were all with one accord in one place. . . . And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost." Thus inspired by the teachings of the Master, they restored harmony where discord had seemed to exist, and, as it is written (2:43), "Many wonders and signs were done by the apostles."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discovered the divine Principle underlying the works of Christ Jesus, and this enabled her to explain and to prove that God's creation is perfect, and that all the disharmonies—sin, sickness, disease, lack, hate, revenge, and so forth—are produced by thoughts opposite to or ignorant of God's perfect law of harmony. Conscious unison with Spirit dispels them and brings harmony and concord into individual experience.

Under divine inspiration and guidance Mrs. Eddy wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and organized the Christian Science movement. In her book she reveals the nature of God and of His Christ. In the second of six religious Tenets of Christian Science she states (Science and Health, p. 497): "We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God. We acknowledge His Son, one Christ; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man in God's image and likeness."

By his understanding of God's spiritual creation, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, restored harmony where discord seemed to prevail, and he performed healings which, to the human mind, seemed to be miracles. Christ Jesus' words and deeds, however, were in complete accord with God's commandments and His perfect law of love.

Study of the Christian Science textbook brings the thought of readers into unison with the law of divine Love, and the resultant harmonious thinking heals the body. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 370), "The body improves under the same regimen which spiritualizes the thought." When the mistakes of the human mind are corrected through an understanding of Truth, harmony is expressed in better health, more happiness, and contentment; in well-conducted homes and businesses, in friendly relationships.

In his epistle to the Galatians (5:22, 23), Paul writes, "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." The aforementioned "key" to the Scriptures interprets and makes of practical use to individuals the spiritual meaning of the Bible, and through its study everyone may conform his thought to the will of the "one supreme and infinite God." Then "the fruit of the Spirit," the unison of perfect spiritual qualities in the individual consciousness, will appear. This blending of thought with good has resulted in the healing and regeneration of innumerable individuals. And through conformity to God's perfect law, each one may find satisfaction and sufficiency in the performance of his work and duties, in fulfilling his rightful obligations and responsibilities.

Since the apostles, being united in one holy purpose, could establish harmony so can all men, through recognition of man's unity with God, good, help to bring about a state of harmony and well-being for all. The individual will thus find health, strength, and an abundance of good, and nations whose citizens are spiritually minded, will experience peace and abundance, because any apparent lack of good is but the obfuscation of harmony, brought about through confusing human opinions and ill-directed human footsteps.

"Harmony in man," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 276), "is as real and immortal as in music." The members of an orchestra and their conductor must be obedient to the law of harmony underlying music; and in the same manner mortals must obey the law of Spirit in order to realize the brotherhood of man, and prove conclusively that here and now the sincere love for God and man brings harmonious results.

When all people act in consonance with divine law, then will God's "will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Deep-Sea Diver

I drop through spaces coolly green
Below the earth's tumultuous scene—

Down where silver fish are playing
And mauve anemones are swaying

With eyes dilating to the light
I sense no width, no depth, no height

On fronded seaweeds, idly swinging,
Pale shrimps, like shreds of mist, are clinging
A pearly jelly-fish throbs by
With fringes delicate as dew
Down distance luminously blue
No sound of man, no creature's cry

A magic world I call my own;
A world where I may walk alone

As buoyantly, with measured pace,
My armored steps the sea-floor trace
Its loveliness imparts to me
Possession's warming ecstasy!

PEARL RIGGS CROUCH

ΑΡΜΟΝΙΑ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΟΜΟΦΩΝΙΑΣ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ὁμοφωνία τῆς σκέψεως διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ὡραιότης, ἁρμονία, καὶ συμφωνία ἐξεφράζοντο, ἔκαμεν ἐντύπωσιν εἰς ἕνα φιλόμουσον ἐνῷ ἠκροᾶτο μιᾶς φιλαρμονικῆς ὀρχήστρας. Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τοῦτο ἐπετυγχάνετο διότι ὁ διευθυντὴς καὶ ὅλα τὰ μέλη τῆς ὀρχήστρας ἦσαν ἡνωμένοι εἰς τὸν σκοπὸν καὶ τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν ἵνα ἐκφέρουν ὅσον τὸ δυνατὸν πλησιέστερον μίαν τελείαν ἀπόδοσιν.

Ἐν τῇ Βίβλῳ, εἰς τὰς Πράξεις τῶν Ἀποστόλων (2:1, 4), ἀναφέρεται ὅτι "τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς Πεντηκοστῆς" οἱ ὀπαδοὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, "ἦσαν ἅπαντες ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό. . . . Καὶ ἐπλήσθησαν πάντες Πνεύματος Ἁγίου." Οὕτω ἐμπνευσμένοι ὑπὸ τῶν διδαχῶν τοῦ Διδασκάλου, ἐπανέφερον τὴν ἁρμονίαν ὅπου δυσαρμονία ἐφαίνετο νὰ ὑπάρχῃ, καί, ὡς ἔχει γραφῇ (2:43), "Πολλά τε τέρατα καὶ σημεῖα διὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐγίνετο."

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἀνεκάλυψε τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν ἥτις ὑπέκειτο τῶν ἔργων τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸ τὴν ἐβοήθησε νὰ ἐξηγήσῃ καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξῃ ὅτι ἡ δημιουργία τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι τελεία, καὶ ὅτι ὅλαι αἱ δυσαρμονίαι—ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀσθένεια, ἡ νόσος, ἡ ἔλλειψις, τὸ μῖσος, ἡ ἐκδίκησις, καὶ οὕτω καθεξῆς—παράγονται ὑπὸ σκέψεων ἀντιθέτων πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, ἤ μὴ γνωριζουσῶν τὸν τέλειον Αὐτοῦ νόμον τῆς ἁρμονίας. Συνειδητὴ ὁμοφωνία μὲ τὸ Πνεῦμα τὰς διασκορπίζει καὶ φέρει ἁρμονίαν καὶ συμφωνίαν εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν πεῖραν.

Μὲ θείαν ἔμπνευσιν καὶ ὁδηγίαν, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔγραψε τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) καὶ ὠργάνωσε τὸ κίνημα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Εἰς τὸ βιβλίον της ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Αὐτοῦ. Εἰς τὸ δεύτερον τῶν ἓξ Συμβόλων τῆς Πίστεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, δηλοῖ (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία σ. 497), "Ὁμολογοῦμεν καὶ λατρεύομεν ἕνα ὑπέρτατον καὶ ἄπειρον Θεόν. Ὁμολογοῦμεν τὸν Υἱόν Του, ἕνα Χριστόν· τὸ Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα ἤ θεῖον Παράκλητον· καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ."

Διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεώς του τῆς πνευματικῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ Ὁδηγός, ἐπανέφερεν ἁρμονίαν ὅπου ἡ δυσαρμονία ἐφαίνετο νὰ ἰσχύῃ, καὶ ἐξετέλεσε θεραπείας αἵτινες ἐφαίνοντο εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν ὅτι ἦσαν θαύματα. Οἱ λόγοι καὶ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ὅμως, ἦσαν ἐν τελείᾳ συμφωνίᾳ μὲ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τὸν τέλειον Αὐτοῦ νόμον τῆς ἀγάπης.

Ἡ μελέτη τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, φέρει τὴν σκέψιν τῶν ἀναγνωστῶν εἰς ὁμοφωνίαν μὲ τὸν νόμον τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, καὶ ἡ ἁρμονικὴ σκέψις ποὺ προκύπτει θεραπεύει τὸ σῶμα. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει (Αὐτόθι σ. 370), "Τὸ σῶμα βελτιώνει ὑπὸ τὸν ἴδιον κανόνα ὅστις πνευματοποιεῖ τὴν σκέψιν." "Οταν τὰ λάθη τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου νοὸς διορθώνωνται διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς Ἀληθείας, ἁρμονία ἐκφράζεται εἰς καλλιτέραν ὑγείαν, περισσοτέραν εὐτυχίαν, καὶ ἱκανοποίησιν· εἰς καλῶς διευθυνομένας κατοικίας καὶ ἐργασίας, εἰς φιλικὰς σχέσεις.

Εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολήν του πρὸς τοὺς Γαλάτας (5:22, 23), ὁ Παῦλος γράφει, "Ὁ δὲ καρπὸς τοῦ Πνεύματός ἐστιν ἀγάπη, χαρά, εἰρήνη, μακροθυμία, χρηστότης, ἀγαθωσύνη, πίστις, πραότης, ἐγκράτεια." Ἡ προαναφερθεῖσα "κλεὶς" τῶν Γραφῶν ἐξηγεῖ καὶ κάμνει τὴν πνευματικὴν ἔννοιαν τῆς Βίβλου χρήσιμον εἰς τὰ ἄτομα, καὶ διὰ τῆς μελέτης αὐτῆς πᾶς δύναται νὰ συμμορφώσῃ τὴν σκέψιν του πρὸς τὸ θέλημα τοῦ "ἑνὸς ὑπερτάτου καὶ ἀπείρου Θεοῦ." Τότε "ὁ καρπὸς τοῦ Πνεύματος," ἡ ὁμοφωνία τῶν τελείων πνευματικῶν ἰδιοτήτων εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν συνείδησιν, θὰ φανῇ. Ἡ μῖξις αὕτη τῆς σκέψεως μὲ τὸ καλὸν κατέληξεν εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν καὶ ἀναγέννησιν ἀναριθμήτων ἀτόμων. Καὶ διὰ τῆς συμμορφώσεως πρὸς τὸν τέλειον νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἕκαστος δύναται νὰ εὕρῃ ἱκανοποίησιν καὶ ἐπάρκειαν εἰς τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν τῆς ἐργασίας καὶ τῶν καθηκόντων του, ἐν τῇ ἐκπληρώσει τῶν δικαίων ὑποχρεώσεων καὶ εὐθύνων του.

Ἀφοῦ οἱ ἀπόστολοι, ὄντες ἡνωμένοι εἰς ἕνα ἅγιον σκοπόν, ἠδύναντο νὰ ἰδρύουν ἁρμονίαν, οὕτω δύνανται πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, διὰ τῆς ἀναγνωρίσεως τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μετὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλοῦ, νὰ βοηθήσουν εἰς τὸ νὰ ἐπιφέρουν μίαν κατάστασιν ἁρμονίας καὶ εὐημερίας διὰ πάντας. Τὸ ἄτομον θὰ εὕρῃ οὕτω ὑγείαν, σθένος, καὶ μίαν ἀφθονίαν καλοῦ, καὶ ἔθνη τῶν ὁποίων οἱ πολῖται σκέπτονται πνευματικῶς, θὰ δοκιμάσουν εἰρήνην καὶ ἀφθονίαν, διότι κάθε φαινομένη ἔλλειψις καλοῦ, δὲν εἶναι εἰμὴ ὁ σκοτισμὸς τῆς ἁρμονίας, ὅστις ἐπιφέρεται διὰ τῶν συγχυζόντων ἀνθρωπίνων γνωμῶν καὶ τῶν κακο-διευθυνομένων ἀνθρωπίνων βημάτων.

"Ἡ ἁρμονία ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ," γράφει ἡ Mrs. Eddy (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία σ. 276), "εἶναι τόσον πραγματικὴ καὶ ἀθάνατος ὅσον ἐν τῇ μουσικῇ." Τὰ μέλη μιᾶς ὀρχήστρας καὶ ὁ διευθυντὴς των πρέπει νὰ ὑπακούουν τὸν νόμον τῆς ἁρμονίας ὅστις ὑπόκειται τῆς μουσικῆς· καὶ κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπον οἱ θνητοὶ πρέπει νὰ ὑπακούουν τὸν νόμον τοῦ Πνεύματος ἵνα κατανοήσουν τὴν ἀδελφότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξουν ἀναντιρρήτως ὅτι ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα ἡ εἰλικρινὴς ἀγάπη πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον φέρει ἁρμονικὰ ἀποτελέσματα.

"Οταν ὅλοι ἐνεργοῦν συμφώνως μὲ τὸν θεῖον νόμον, τότε τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ γίνῃ "ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Saturday Errand Boy

RHUBARB, in its season, was another line of ours, and one that I preferred, because it meant an early call at the market gardens, where everything smelt fresh and dewy. To sell rhubarb, you had to be an early bird—earlier than the orthodox greengrocers who came about the streets with their carts. So we would go to the gardens before breakfast, and we were always told to pull our supplies. That was an agreeable thing to do, sinking your hands deep amid the wet lush leaves and pulling at the stalks that came away with a ripe sucking sound. Then home to breakfast, a hasty bundling of the rhubarb, and off on the round.

When winter set in I became engaged as a regular Saturday errand boy at the greengrocer's and fishmonger's. Before there was light in the sky I would be at the shop, where a natty little pony was pawing the ground, harnessed to a light cart. The greengrocer was a woman. . . . Already she would be waiting, reins in her fingers, and no sooner had I leapt up beside her than we were off with a jingle of harness and a brisk cloppity-clop of the pony's hoofs.

I loved those rides, though to this day I can feel the bitter tingling in my feet that did not reach down to the friendly straw strewn on the floor. The sharp air cut like whips, but what of that when such a gallant drive was forward! Over the river bridge we went before a soul was stirring, and into the heart of the town. There in Custom House Street, which is Cardiff's Covent Garden, I held the pony while the woman chaffered over boxes of kippers and crates of oranges, sacks of potatoes, and all the ingredients of her picturesque calling. . . .

Back then we would rattle as briskly as we had come, the lash lightly stroking the pony's flank as he tore past the grey face of the work-house behind the elms that were winter-bare. Then, after a cup of tea in the parlour behind the shop, we would open up for business, and the day degenerated into a prosaic lugging of baskets about the streets, delivering the three-penn'orths of this and that which housewives were too lazy or too proud to carry for themselves.

At eleven p. m., while the gas-flares were still sizzling in the shop, I would be sent home after a sixteen-hour day with a shilling for wages and a couple of herrings for charity. I had no complaints to make, for a sumptuous midday dinner was thrown in, too.—From "Heaven Lies About Us," by HOWARD SPRING. (New York: Viking.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1941

Boott Mills Wage Dispute Up to Court

Lowell concern charges that Arbitration Board pay boost fails to comply with law.

The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts today took under consideration a petition of the Boott Mills of Lowell, Mass., asking a court review of the findings of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration granting a 7 per cent wage increase to the loom fixers in the Lowell mills.

The corporation claimed that in making its findings, the Arbitration Board failed to comply with the laws of the State, that rulings had been made under an erroneous conception of the law, and that any increase in wages would drive the mills out of business.

Plant owners also argued that that Board had erred in denying certain requests for rulings. The Board replied that both the mill operators and the workers, having entered into an agreement allowing the arbitrators to step into the dispute, must abide by its decisions.

The Board also stated that the findings were of such a nature that they could not be reviewed by the Court.

The Boott Mills operates one of the largest cotton textile plants in Massachusetts, with a weekly pay roll of $20,000 to $25,000 and an existing wage level of 68.8 cents an hour for loom fixers who obtained the Board's decision in favor of the wage rise.

Findings of the Board were made last October. Wage increases were sought as far back as 1939, climaxed by an agreement for the Board of Arbitration to step in.

Boston to See Gold Typewriter

A typewriter, finished in 24-karat gold and deliciately engraved with the facsimile signatures of 1,064 Royal typewriter salesmen, will arrive at Boston tomorrow for four days of displays in connection with its 20,000-mile tour of the country.

The typewriter was a present from the thousand salesmen of the Royal Typewriter Company to their Vice-President, Max V. Miller, on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as director of sales. It was displayed at the "House of Jewels" at the New York World's Fair.

The gilded machine, which cost more than $1,500, will be given a private showing tomorrow afternoon at the Parker House, and will be publicly displayed at Jordan Marsh Company on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Army Air Corps Needs Inspectors

Another call for experienced procurement inspectors for the Army Air Corps has been issued here by William A. Foley, chief of the New England district for the U. S. Civil Service.

The number of men available for such work has been steadily diminishing while the need has been rising, Mr. Foley said. He pointed out that inspectors are needed for aircraft, engine, instrument, parachute and tool inspections.

Salaries range from $1,620 to $2,600 a year, with opportunities for advancement, he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool with lowest temperature about 48 degrees tonight; Tuesday fair with continued moderate temperature; gentle variable winds tonight becoming southeasterly on Tuesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair except for some fog along the coast tonight and Tuesday, continued cold with light frosts in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued cool with light and heavy frost tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday with light frost in west portion tonight; some likelihood of fog development over extreme southeast portion late tonight and Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair with continued moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight and Tuesday; weather fair except for some developing areas of fog late tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate winds mostly northwest; fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	67	New Orleans	69	82
Chicago	46	58	New York	53	65
Denver	52	76	Norfolk	58	68
Kansas City	48	77	Philadelphia	53	68
Los Angeles	59	80	St. Louis	48	70
Miami	72	82	San Francisco	55	69
Minneapolis	47	67	Washington	55	68

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 12.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:11 a. m.; height 12.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:25 p. m.

Gov. Saltonstall Cuts Ribbon

By a Staff Photographer

Opening Hotel Sales Managers Convention

Delegates look on as the Governor (right) performs the opening ceremony at the Copley-Plaza. At his left is F. Burton Fisher, National President of the Association.

New Piers Are Held Vital Need To Port of Boston Prosperity

Boston's heritage—a seaport that claims to be the birthplace of the American merchant marine, and one that in the early 1700's was the home port of 500 sailing vessels excluding those engaged in coastal trade and fishing—faces the future with reason for optimism.

Much remains to be done, including steps to build new piers, but the "port of Boston can increase its business greatly, enhance the prosperity of its supporting region, and become more of a factor in meeting national needs as well."

This was disclosed in the annual report of the Boston Port Authority, made public today. The 25-page printed report, submitted to the Governor, the General Court, and the Mayor of Boston, was signed by Louis E. Kirstein as Chairman, Richard Parkhurst, as Vice-Chairman and Secretary, and all five members as follows: John F. Fitzgerald, David H. Howie, James J. McCarthy, Francis J. O'Donnell, and Thomas A. Pappas.

Two important recommendations in the report called for changes in the working practices of waterfront labor and immediate removal of the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure as a means of relieving congestion in that section of the waterfront.

Regarding labor practices, the Port Authority declared, "Some changes in working practices are to be desired before we can be said to have arrived at a satisfactory competitive position with our companion ports."

The "stern days in which we are living" are beginning to stir public realization—so long dormant—that Boston is a port from which much is to be expected, declares the report.

Changing Conditions

"World affairs today present a kaleidoscope which constantly confronts us in our efforts to get business for the port," it continues. "Overseas passenger business for the time being is a thing of the past. Our cargo trade is concerned with the availability of vessels, on the one hand, and the ability of the port to attract merchandise for which the call is most urgent, on the other.

"Even in the case of cargo not directly related to nations at war, the needs of other countries more or less directly affected present demands which are far from constant, either as to volume or type. We must keep a continual and careful eye out for ships to serve our needs, and an equally careful scrutiny upon the kinds of cargo which we should endeavor to solicit."

Including services to some of the warring nations, the import-export business of the port at present and in prospect "is valuable and increasing," the report states.

Lack of proper railroad support on other than local business is a vital situation, the correction of which is a problem, the report points out.

The time has arrived, the report states, "even assuming all present facilities remain available for commercial use," when a pier replacement program should begin. Hinting that the Army Base with berths for nine vessels, and Commonwealth Pier, No. 5, South Boston, with space for five ships, might be needed for national defense purposes, the report points out that in such an eventuality, "we shall be hard put to find berths suitable for the deep-water ships how using these piers." New piers are held to be a vital necessity.

New piers alone, however, will not spell port prosperity, warns the report. But such development work "is a companion to rate and traffic progress, and all are essential to ultimate well-being for this port."

Seatrain Service

Extension of the Seatrain service to Boston is hinted in the report as a future possibility. Seatrain places loaded cars on specially constructed ships by which they are transported via ocean thence rail to destination, without "breaking bulk."

Looking forward to the time when, under normal conditions, and with Boston served by more air lines, there may be a substantial amount of transship business from ship to plane and vice versa, the report "sees no good reason why the United Airlines, Transcontinental and Western Air, and American Airlines should not be entitled to participate in and build up air travel here."

Evidence of the gradual progress that is being made by the port, was presented in the annual report, including the winning of equality of charges for Boston regarding the storage-in-transit business of railroads. This victory is considered of special significance to the port, negotiations having extended over a period of years between the Port Authority and the railroads.

For years a substantial charge has been levied by railroads at Boston on this type of business, whereas at New York, the railroads "have given this service without charge," according to the report. Storage-in-transit permits goods to be taken on railroad bills of lading back from the waterfront to a warehouse for storage until needed at some interior point.

Under the arrangements now consummated, this rail movement from dock to warehouse at Boston will be without charge, so that an unfair advantage long enjoyed at New York and ports to the south of it, has been removed. In normal times, this corrective arrangement "should attract a substantial general cargo business, especially from ships that dock here as their first United States port of call," says the report.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Hobby Show and Sale, sponsored by Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Exhibits of antiques, buttons, model airplanes, cameras, boats, glass blowing and rug weaving will be shown. At Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, open until 10 p. m., and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, through Saturday, May 17. Admission, 55 cents.

District Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Project. Inspector Frank L. Sweeney, head of the Boston Police Department's narcotic squad, will outline efforts made to eradicate the drug evil in Boston. At the Brunswick Civic Club, 612B Blue Hill Avenue, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, at 12:15 p. m.

Morning walk of the Brookline Bird Club in the Boston Public Garden. Meet on the Beacon Street side of the Garden at 6:30 a. m. Leader, Miss Connal, Blu. 5991.

Conference on "The Mobilization of the Law Enforcement Resources of Massachusetts," sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League. Morning session: registration at 9:45 a. m.; motion picture "You Can't Get Away With It," showing the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 10 a. m.; conference on "Present Facilities and Kinds of Problems Handled," with Livingston Hall, Vice-President of the League, presiding, and officials representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Service, the Naval Intelligence Service, and the Secret Service and other State, county and local officials. "How England Organized the Home Guard" will be the subject of a talk by John K. Howard, recently returned from an investigation in England for the United States War Department, at the luncheon meeting, presided over by Livingston Hall, at 12:30 p. m. The afternoon round table discussions will include "The State Guard in Law Enforcement," conducted by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, at 3:15 p. m.; Problems Connected with Large Military Camps" by Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, at 3:15 p. m.; "Sabotage and Fifth Column Activities" by V. W. Peterson, special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 4:30 p. m.; and "Civilian Defense Activities" by Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at 4:30 p. m. At the Hotel Kenmore.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Style and Technique" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Lecture on "The Eternal Basis of Art and Modern Art" by Amedée Ozenfant, French artist and theoretician of modern art, under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Design. In Hunt Hall, Harvard Yard, at 5 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Hotel Group Is Told U. S. Must Gird for Sacrifices

Predicting the United States must soon face—maybe next year—such staggering taxes as the British people now are paying, Joseph P. Spang, Jr., President of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, of Boston, today urged the "building up of our moral fiber here to accept such a situation."

Speaking before the 14th annual convention of the Hotel Sales Managers Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Mr. Spang said that every United States citizen must gird himself for sacrifices never before experienced in the history of this country.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall cut the ribbon marking the official opening of the convention this morning. Shortly afterwards F. Burton Fisher, National President of the Association, with headquarters in New York, gave the keynote address to the 100 delegates gathered here from all over the country.

As an example of what is to come for American business Mr. Spang described the taxes his company is forced to pay in England.

Profit Tax

"In England," he said, "profits now are subject to a profit tax of 42½ per cent and on top of this there is a 100 per cent excess profit tax which consumes all profits above a certain base figure computed on prior war year earnings.

"At the present time," he continued, "for each dollar earned in England we pay the Government 75 cents in taxes."

But in spite of modern warfare, business seems to go almost as usual, Mr. Spang observes. People make, sell, and buy merchandise.

In speaking of his own company's operations in war torn Europe Mr. Spang said that the volume is high and that profits are substantial. However, while these earnings are substantial, he points out, taxes and exchange restrictions prevent realization of these earnings in Boston.

"Our factories in Germany and England are running at capacity and aside from the obvious fears, our only concern in the latter country is that quota restrictions prevent our keeping pace with demand."

Mr. Spang pays tribute to the fortitude of the British by revealing that communications "from our English executives are identical in most respects with letters written before the war."

Routine the Same

"The regular routine correspondence, including exchange of ideas for improvement of the business and manufacturing process continues just as it did before the blitzkrieg," he said.

In referring to his company's plant in Warsaw Mr. Spang said that it was five weeks after the invasion of Poland before any word was received regarding the status of the subsidiary.

"Then from Berlin came the word that the factory was again in operation. In a few cryptic phrases it was outlined to us that the present Polish market is much smaller in area than it was before and to quote a recent letter, they said:

"'Industrial and commerical conditions do not yet seem to have consolidated.' A letter from the director of German plant stated, 'I have found the Warsaw factory in good order and am quite satisfied with the management. The main difficulty being that there is the lack of strip steel.'"

Mr. Spang said that business reports from their German factory are more impersonal but they still give the facts. The accounting system of all German industry, he explained, is regimented. Each industry is directed just how to keep its accounts and what information is to be released to the so called "foreign partners."

Belligerent nations, Mr. Spang said, still recognize the ownership of foreign subsidiaries and acknowledge their rights to profits, whether they are allowed to realize these profits in American dollars or not.

Uruguay's Power Project Awaits German Equipment

Foreign Trade Flashes

Uruguay has the civil engineering work on an extensive Rio Negro hydroelectric project far in advance of schedule, but the turbo generators and other electrical equipment are in Germany, waiting opportunity to be shipped to Uruguay, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Completion of the project is impossible until the equipment is received, and thus far all efforts of Uruguayan authorities to obtain British approval for the shipment of this German material to Uruguay have failed.

Engineers estimated that installation of only one of the four turbine sets ordered in connection with the project would result in an annual saving of about $2,080,000 in fuel costs for the power plant currently serving Uruguay. Nearly $12,000,000 have already been invested in the project.

Chile Cotton Crop

A record cotton crop for the 1940-41 season is expected in the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo. Unofficial estimates indicate that it may amount to between 360,000 and 380,000 metric tons. Last year's figure was 307,500 tons.

'Framing' City Council's Embarrassment

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Some time ago the newspapers told of the embarrassing plight of the Boston City Councilors, who, with the flourish of an official vote, bought a $65 illuminated scroll for presentation to Councilor John C. Wickes for his valor in rescuing two boys from drowning, only to discover that the expenditure couldn't legally be borne by the City.

City Auditor Charles J. Fox tells us another bill, for $3.50 for framing the scroll, has come to him for payment and—fortified with a legal opinion from Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler supporting his stand—he has refused to approve it for payment, just as he did the $65 bill.

So it looks as if the 22 Councilors will eventually have to dig up $3.11 apiece out of their own pockets for both bills. The man who made the scroll is said to be waiting hard for his money, and is not exactly silent.

* * *

What a chorus of varied sounds the sweep of spring brings to those who listen. The chirp of a cricket, the flutter of leaves, the swish of grass, the buzz of a bee, the murmur of a brook, the croak of a frog and the sigh of the wind in the trees. Even the shrill squeak of darting bats, the "pop" of a bursting bud and the "song" of mice are heard by some people. But it takes training to separate these natural harmonies from the more obvious sounds. On a noisy street few people are conscious of the bright chatter of birds flying about the streets and buildings yet everyone turns around at the "clink" of a coin on the sidewalk! Since we hear what we train ourselves to listen for we might take care that we select the right sounds.

* * *

Every morning coming along the Worcester Turnpike en route to work, we admire the pretty flower beds in the central dividing strip at a point in Chestnut Hill where a certain service station has carefully planted seeds and tended the beds. How much beauty a bit of thoughtfulness can bring the passing thousands! We realized that several years ago in Switzerland, where lamp posts are equipped with flower pots filled with geraniums, and every chalet has a brilliant display of showy flowers along the window sill. The farmers even stack their wood with such finesse that a Swiss woodpile is a genuine object of beauty to the passerby. With tin cans and garish signboards defacing many of America's loveliest scenic highways, we, a lusty and youthful nation, have yet much to learn about unselfishness, civic spirit, and love of real beauty.

* * *

Most Massachusetts Governors in recent years have maintained unlisted telephones at their homes to avoid repeated calls from constituents seeking jobs and other favors. Some Chief Executives have even had their numbers changed frequently to prevent general discovery. But typical of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's democratic nature, his telephone number is listed in the public telephone directory where all may see it and use it.

* * *

Beneath the dull coat of Army trucks now being built lies a surprising assortment of materials. For the construction of one two-and-a-half ton truck, more than 11,000 pounds of carbon steel, alloy steel, gray iron, and malleable iron are required. Shipping weight of the vehicle, however, is but 9,500 pounds, a fact indicating the large allowance for scrap that must be made in the manufacture of such a unit. More than 70 pounds of copper, 30 of zinc, 20 of aluminum, 55 of manganese and 8 of nickel are also used, plus 450 pounds of natural rubber, half a pound of synthetic rubber and 32 pounds of lead. Eighty-six pounds of paints provide weather protection and reduce conspicuousness.

* * *

The height of complexity in plastics seems to be reached in that 33-letter word, oxybenzylmethyleneglycolanhydride, which is said to be the material used for making those shiny telephone handsets.

The exact origin of plastics is uncertain but some people say that the first plastic was papier-mâché, known to the Chinese thousands of years ago. Credit for developing the progenitor of modern plastics undoubtedly goes to John Wesley Hyatt, an American. In 1869, while experimenting with cotton and nitric acid, he made a discovery that led to the founding of a celluloid company in 1871. Twenty years later Adolph Spitteler, in Germany, while trying to make a white "blackboard," treated sour milk formaldehyde and obtained a glossy, hornlike substance that is regarded as the grandfather of modern plastics, says Defense, official weekly bulletin of the Office for Emergency Management.

* * *

When Harvard men go in for jive—or swing, as you like—they apparently go in for it in a big way. All else withers into relative unimportance—even divisional examinations. Charles P. Miller, of New York, a senior, is a case in point. One night last week he came back to his college room loaded down with new records. Delightedly, he played them all over, "soaking in each hot lick," as the connoisseurs say. By that time it was a little late—after midnight—but that didn't bother him. He launched into a three-hour bull session.

The next morning. Ten minutes of ten. A sleepy Harvard man yawned, opened one eye, glanced at the clock. Sudden realization: the four-hour division examination he had spent three years preparing for had begun at 9:30.

He still has hopes of graduating.

* * *

There must have been red faces in the Harvard Freshman Union last week. Caspar W. Weinberger, Harvard '38, in charge, was—in his more frivolous undergraduate days—the president of the Crimson. On one occasion he authorized an editorial deploring the mildness of Harvard men's spring riots. Last week, in his capacity as Harvard officer, he helped the Yard Cops "break up" an incipient demonstration. And the next morning the Crimson, on page one, in bold face type, reproduced the "Weinberger editorial." Of course, the 1941 editors didn't think of approving of the stand. Perish the thought! But there were the eloquent words: "Yardlings, the stigma of weakness is upon you! It is up to you to show the powers that be that you are not a craven, crawling, spineless lot, and that true to the Harvard tradition, you can riot with the best of them. Are you men or mice?"

As has been said, there must have been red faces in the Union last week.

Prominent Clubwoman

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. J. Arthur Snyder

Chairman of Music of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, pictured at the Federation's annual convention at Swampscott this morning.

Clubwomen told they face big defense job: Page 1

Legislature Ahead on Bills; 2,359 Already Acted Upon

Massachusetts Legislative committees have completed work on 70 per cent of the 3,386 bills presented thus far to the 1941 session of the General Court, Representative Christian A. Herter (R), Speaker of the House, reported today.

A total of 2,359 bills have been acted upon and 1,027 remain in committee, the Speaker said. Of the later figure, 385 have not yet been assigned hearings.

"This compares favorably with two years ago and in actual matters acted upon the record shows we are ahead of 1939 at this stage," Mr. Herter declared.

Isms: The House refused today to reconsider its action of last week killing a bill empowering the State Ballot Law Commission to bar from the State ballot candidates of parties advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

Airport: Senate action on proposed State purchase of land in Bedford for a Federal airport was put over today until tomorrow. The Senate Ways and Means Committee is expected to report the measure before 2 p. m. in time for debate tomorrow afternoon.

Last Thursday the House passed the bill to be engrossed after restricting use of the proposed air base to military purposes. Supporters of the airport have proposed the field as an auxiliary to the East Boston Airport and therefore wish it to be available to commercial pilots as well.

It is indicated that a strong pressure will be made in the Senate to eliminate the "military purposes" restriction.

WPA Wages: The House-approved resolutions calling upon Congress to establish a minimum wage of $20 a week for WPA workers were killed in the Senate by a standing vote of five to ten.

Power: The Senate concurred with the House in rejecting a measure for a special commission investigation of the feasibility of utilizing the Quabbin Reservoir for production of power to be used by Metropolitan District municipalities.

Flag Display: Legislation to require display of the United States flag at polling places on election day was referred by the Senate to the Legislative committee on Municipal Finance. After Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham stated that the measure may be "pretty expensive," Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge declared, "It is inconsistent to have the flag flying over polling places if we have the Communist Party on the ballot." The Cambridge senator was obviously referring to House defeat of legislation which would have barred Communists from the ballot.

Robbery Attempt Laid to Officials

PUTNAM, Conn., May 12 (AP)—State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey announced today that three men, including a State policeman and a city alderman, were arrested after a robbery of the Cargill Trust Company here was foiled.

Mr. Hickey identified the three as State Policeman George Martin, radio dispatcher at the Danielson Barracks; Ralph C. Brearley, of Putnam, the alderman and a member of the City Police Commission, and Walter Krzemien, of Hartford. They were booked on charges of conspiracy to rob and attempted robbery, he said.

May Queen

Wide World

Miss Elizabeth Coffey

Buffalo, N. Y., girl who was picked by the Mount Holyoke College student body to be Queen in the annual May Day pageant at the South Hadley, Mass., institution.

Boston Traffic Plan Opposed By Taxpayers

Overhead road project criticized as special favor by Bay State to City of Boston.

Opposition to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's hopes for a $19,400,000 overhead highway through Boston developed at the State House today when Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, spoke out against it before the Legislative Committee on Cities.

Former Representative William B. Baker of Newton, and Henry L. Shattuck, member of the Boston City Council, also registered opposition.

Mr. MacDonald proposed that before the Legislature hastily permits use of state highway funds for retirement of bonds on such intra-city projects a thorough engineering study of the whole problem be made. Such a study, he said, would establish precedents, and a plan, which would apply to other cities having similar traffic problems. Thus State funds could be used to the best advantage.

Mr. Baker emphasized that allocations of State money for use within a city would establish a precedent that would cause a flood of raids on the State treasury by other communities facing essentially the same problem.

Defense Issue Raised

Councilor Shattuck repeated his warning that every bit of steel and man power is needed for the defense effort. Furthermore, he said, when the emergency is over there may be a period of readjustment and widespread unemployment when just such projects as the elevated roadway will be needed to alleviate distress.

Today's hearing, was the first at which opposition to the Mayor's plan dominated proceedings. The plan for construction of a belt traffic artery with funds that would be repaid over a period of 20 years by receipts from the gasoline tax has been the favorite project of Mayor Tobin.

He has advanced it as a means for reversing the trend toward decentralization. He believes it would bring more business to the downtown district, bolstering the property values that have been dwindling in recent years. He has obtained numerous indorsements to the plan in recent weeks.

As speaker after speaker assailed the traffic plan, Mayor Tobin settled grimly in his chair. He declined to comment on the points raised today.

"Entirely New Policy"

The Taxpayers Federation, whose rumored opposition caused alarm in City Hall circles in recent weeks, came out into the open at today's hearing when Mr. MacDonald said, "An entirely new policy is involved in making expenditure in large urban centers, one which deserves study before hasty legislation is passed in advance of the time when funds will be available."

Mr. MacDonald agreed that Boston's traffic snarl is "the worst example of congestion in the State if not the Country."

He added, however, that in his opinion no solution would come merely by stopping at the City's boundaries. The network of state highways leading into the City should be regarded as a unit, he said. The best engineering study "money can buy" should be undertaken at once, he said, to meet the urgent need. Such a study, he estimated, would require a year and a half time, and cost $250,000.

Mr. Baker characterized the plan as establishing a precedent for "future grab-bag special highway bills."

He termed proposals that the project be built in behalf of national defense a "cruel hoax."

Full Study Urged

Philip G. Bowker, member of the Metropolitan District Commission, seconded Mr. MacDonald's proposal for an engineering study, and warned against buying a "pig in a poke."

John I. Fitzgerald, former Boston City Councilor, pleaded against erecting more overhead structures in the city.

Senator Willam E. Nolenz (D) of Holyoke said that he was opposed to using state highway funds in such manner. Representative Michael L. Kinsella (D) of Charlestown objected to the estimated expenditures on Rutherford Avenue.

Union Seamen For 'Mercy Ships'

Capable American seamen will be available through the National Maritime Union to man "mercy ships" for the transportation of foods and supplies to Eire, provided the United States Government will grant permission for Americans to enter the combat zones, Thomas F. McGowan, local agent of the N. M. U., said today.

Though Americans are forbidden to enter combat zones under the Neutrality Act provision has been made for them to carry food and supplies to France, Mr. McGowan said, and any seamen furnished by the N. M. U. for manning a vessel to Ireland will be willing to waive claims to bonuses that are usually paid to seamen entering danger zones. The N. M. U. is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Tobey to Demand Roll Call On Anti-Convoy Resolution

Anticipating a "war vote" on an anti-convoy resolution in the Senate this week, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire held aloft the standard of isolation in New England in an address on Boston Common yesterday with:

A demand for a roll-call vote on the anti-convoy resolution.

Strong support of a strong defense program.

Quotations from Senator Claude Pepper of Florida on Congressional desire for impeachment of the President. Several thousand Mother's Day listeners heard Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, president of the American Mothers Neutrality League of Massachusetts, urge impeachment "if the President moves to put us into the war." Similar feeling was shown by John J. Murphy, presiding at the meeting, who, in introducing the guest speaker, said "even the President of the United States can be impeached if he goes beyond his Constitutional prerogative."

Demand Roll Call

Senator Tobey assured his audience he would introduce the anti-convoy measure as an amendment to the ship seizure bill. Adding that he would demand a roll call of the votes he said:

"I measure my words when I say that the vote on that anti-convoy amendment will be a war vote. It will be a vote to decide whether the United States shall enter the war or stay out."

America can defend itself against Hitler, the Senator asserted, even to the defense of the western hemisphere. He went on:

"I say that we of America are 130,000,000 strong, with an indomitable will to defend the home front, with a productive capacity greater than that of all Europe combined. To these defeatists I say that we can and will build up our army and navy and productive capacity to such an extent that no nation or combination of nations will dare set foot on the western hemisphere. To these defeatists I say that, if that attempt is ever made, we of America will fight as a united people."

On behalf of national defense, the Senator found that "it is time for the leaders of this Nation to build up the Army and Navy."

"The warmongers say that the people of America are too weak to defend this hemisphere. I say that the American people can match Hitler plane for plane and ship for ship and that the American people can and will successfully defend this hemisphere if Hitler ever dares to attempt to set foot over here.

And the Senator had this to say on impeachment of the President:

"This past Friday, on the Senate floor, I made an address in which I referred to a report of April 29 by the United Press which quoted in part the remarks of Senator Pepper of Florida when he made an address to a regional conference of Southern Democratic women leaders. The following statement of Senator Pepper was read on the floor of the Senate: 'The people of the country have kept the Congress from impeaching the President for what he has already done in connection with the European war.'

"To my knowledge, this is the first time that an administration member of the United States Senate has publicly stated that the Congress has a desire to impeach the President for his activities in connection with the European war. What was on the mind of Senator Pepper when he made that interesting observation? The United Press further quoted the Senator from Florida, as follows: 'Congress is paralyzed. It doesn't know what to do. It is afraid of what it must do.'

"Fellow Americans, I am not as much of an expert as Senator Pepper on the question of the attitude of Congress on the subject of impeachment of the President, because of what he has done in connection with the European war, but I do know this: That the millions of plain American people, by their letters to the President and to the Congress, have been an effective checkrein on the administration, which is bent on launching us into the war."

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, was described as a "born propagandist" by Mrs. Connors, who announced that she intended to ask the University trustees to "remove" the college head.

During the day's speeches, squads of telegraph messenger boys went among the crowd with blanks on which the audience wrote 25-word messages to their representatives in Congress and the Senate.

Walsh Comments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, Mass., May 11—Senator David I. Walsh concedes that the United States already has taken steps "that have put us on the verge of war" but sees no reason for this country to enter the conflict.

Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, told a communion breakfast here that if the war continues, even without American participation, "boys of 15, 16 and 17 would be drafted" in this country.

Referring to James Roosevelt's utterance recently in Egypt, the Senator said: "I didn't know that we had passed any act that places us actually in war, although I realize that we have taken steps that have put us on the verge of it."

Mr. Walsh said his stand against war has been consistent, that he opposes American participation, but that the Administration is "taking us nearer and nearer to the point from which there is no retreating."

Christian Science Lecture May 13

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, on Tuesday, May 13, at 12:15 p. m.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WRUL at Boston, and by its companion transmitter, WRUW, which will operate simultaneously. Station WRUL will use a frequency of 15.35 megacycles beamed to the south, while Station WRUW will radiocast on a frequency of 17.75 megacycles beamed for the British Isles.

It is anticipated that listeners in the eastern half of the United States will not be able to tune in this lecture, but it should be heard west of the Mississippi River.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m. will be radiocast and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners to tune their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

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Fort Devens Soldiers Use Compass

By a Staff Photographer

Part of First Division Training

These veteran members of Co. C, 18th Infantry, are experienced in the art of compass reading. Their job is to show the newer men how it's done. Left to right: Corporal Frank Almeida, Sergeant Victor Roger, and Sergeant Alberto De Jesus.

Safety Board Names Regional Directors

Thirteen regional directors of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to facilitate co-ordination of civilion defense activities were appointed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Directors will form a closer contact between the Chairmen of the 351 local defense committees and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. They will act as advisers and counselors for local committees and will make certain that these committees are fully organized.

On May 15 the regional directors and the heads of the five divisions of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will confer. The session is planned to acquaint the new regional directors with the entire civilian defense program. Governor Saltonstall will address the group at a luncheon session at the Parker House.

The new regional directors are, by counties:

Barnstable, Charles L. Ayling, Centerville; Berkshire, Albert W. Barris, Pittsfield; Bristol, Douglas Richardson, Fall River; Dukes, Harris M. Crist, Vineyard Haven; Essex, Lawrence H. Bankart, Lynn; Franklin, James W. Heselton, Greenfield; Hampden, Chester O. Fischer, Longmeadow; Hampshire, Howard A. Meyerhoff, Northampton; Middlesex, Richard Robie, Melrose; Norfolk, Willis D. McLean, Walpole; Plymouth, Warren S. Keith, Brockton, Worcester, Col. Robert L. Whipple, Worcester; and Metropolitan District, Lester Watson, Boston.

Brandon Plans Move on Chiselers

Federal Grand Jury action today loomed for "chiselers" who represent to contractors that they can obtain Government defense contracts on payment of fees from contractors on such representation. He asked and urged all manufacturers and businessmen who are approached by anyone claiming ability to secure defense contracts on payment of a fee to bring the facts to his office.

Claims already have been made to the Federal Government since the practice has been going on and are under investigation by Federal agents. Mr. Brandon said he intends to ask the Grand Jury in Massachusetts also to investigate not only those who solicit fees but anyone who pays such fees.

Harvard Yard Concerts To Open Tuesday Evening

Choral music from "Casey Jones" to Brahms' "Lullaby," including folk songs of all nations, will ring from the steps of Widener Library, outdoors in the Harvard Yard, each Tuesday this month, as the Harvard Glee Club gives its annual series of Yard Concerts.

Starting at 7 p. m., weather permitting, on May 13, 20, and 27, the concerts will last about a half an hour and be followed by mass singing of football songs by Harvard students. Prof. G. Wallace Woodworth will, as in past years, conduct the traditional exercises.

Like Painter of Floor Caught in a Corner

PORTLAND, Maine, May 12 (AP)—City Hall bustled with industry as workmen hammered together special tiers for 400 singers who are going to appear in a concert on the auditorium stage later this week.

The job was done—and good, too—before anyone noticed the concert piano had disappeared.

It was found later—neatly imprisoned behind the tiers.

A piano will be borrowed for the concert.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, May 13

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, May 13

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc) Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc) Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradioby recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

(15.13mc and 11.73m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill program; News; English Instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; "Fantasy in Melody."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Shirley Sadler, songs; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Rhythmic Melodies"; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rumba orchestra; Viennese Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m

London—6:25 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Classical Music (records); "Springtime Stroll in Budapest"; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLC4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

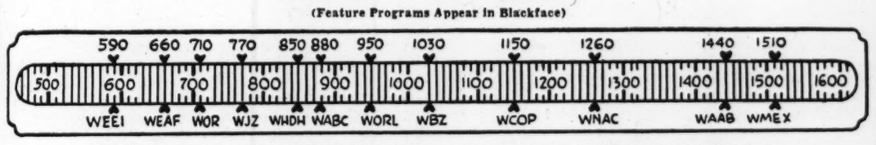
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—"Peru Today"; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6m

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm" ...	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and Music .....
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	New York Yankees base-	Sports and Music .....
3:30 "Melodic Caravan"..	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	ball game; Jim Britt,	Sports and Music .....
3:45 News; Red Cross...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	announcer	Sports and Music .....
4:00 "Around the Hub"..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox vs.	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"..	Scholastic Awards Pro-	"Stella Dallas": drama..	New York Yankees base-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	gram	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	ball game; Jim Britt,	John Kiley, organist ...
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or..	Dance Orchestra; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	announcer	Comic Page Club .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"Don Winslow": drama.	"Home of the Brave"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley"	Three Sons Trio.....	Frank Ryan, sports.....	Five Star News .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dance Time .....
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon ..
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"This Is the Show"....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Eton Boys Quartet ....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	Network speakers	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu": sketch ..	Five Star News .....
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America":	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	"I Am an American" ....
8:00 "Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	James Melton; Fracia	"Amazing Mr. Smith":	"Pied Piper Presents";
8:15 dramatic sketch ..	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery comedy	orchestra and soloists
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news....	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 vue": Bob Trout ..	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Studio program .....
9:00 Theater: Rosalind	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"Listeners' Theater":	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Russell and Herb-	Swing ensemble	program	dramatization	cal Album" .....
9:30 ert Marshall in	News Here and Abroad..	"Meet Joe Lusk": dram-	Xavier Cugat's Orch	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Craig's Wife"	Ted Steele's Orchestra	atization	Xavier Cugat's Orch	cal Album" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing..	News; Baseball scores ...
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalists	News Service	Dance Digest .....
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs..	Forum: 'Should the	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Address by Viscount	Dance Digest .....
10:45 News; Sports	Draft Act Be Changed?'	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Halifax	Dance Digest .....
11:00 Weather; Music ...	News; Music	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"...	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Ted Fio Rito's Orch....	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30 Music; records	Want"; records	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Dance Orchestra ..	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	London; recorded	"Day's End"; News ....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Sports; Music	Musical Clock; news....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Speakers; News ...	Talk; music	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	.....
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00 News of Europe....	Bandstand; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk.....	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 "Home Planning" ..	News; recordings	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:15 Songs by Elvera ..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:30 Greenfield Choir ..	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Fiesta": music	"Choir Loft"	Good Morning Cheer ....
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Ted King, songs	Good Morning Cheer ....
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	N. E. Cupboard.....	Studio talk .....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph"	Dairy Drama	Studio talk .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 Food Fair	The Wifesaver	"The Road of Life".....	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	"Home Forum": talk...	"Mary Marlin"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister: sketch..	"Two Men and a Girl...	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss, interview...	Christian Science prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch.	The Buckeye Four	Five Star News .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; musicale	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15 "A Girl Marries"..	Network speakers	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: news	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 "Woman in White"	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Edith Adams' Future".	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl".....	Marion Elliott, songs....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way".....	The Gauchos; orchestra.
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	U. S. Army Band.....	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news.....	"Sing Song Time" .....
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Women's "Salute to De-	"Valiant Lady"	"Don Artiste," pianist..	J. Huntington 'Playgoer'
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	mocracy"; dinner	"Grimm's Daughter"....	Baseball interviews	Five Star News .....
3:00 Mary M. McBride...	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"...	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Sports and music .....
3:15 Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	ball game	Sports and music .....
3:30 Food talk; music...	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Sports and music .....
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	ball game	Sports and music .....
4:00 Vice-Pres. Henry A.	Vice-President Henry A.	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Red Sox-Chicago base-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15 Wallace	Wallace	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Novachord solos .....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; News...	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ...	"Musical Knights"	"Portia Faces Life" ...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Drama Behind News"..	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley"	"The Three Sons"	Frank Ryan's Sports ...	Five Star News .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, News	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time" .....
6:15 Ted Steele, songs...	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	"The Quintones" .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": drama.....	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch....	Serenaders; music	"Here's Morgan"	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Housing talk .....
8:00 "Court of Missing	Lillian Cornell, songs;	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	Selective Service talk	"Essays in Drama" .....
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch News	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent," drama	Social Security talk ....
9:00 "We, the People";	Grand Central Station,	Frank Crumit and Julia	Massachusetts Committee	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interviews music ..	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	of Public Safety	Variety Hour .....
9:30 "Invitation to	News—Here and Abroad	"Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Learning"	Ted Steele, novachord	Molly"; music	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	New American Music	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News .....
10:15 Mrs. Roosevelt	New American Music	guests; orchestra	News Service	"Dance Digest" .....
10:30 Joan Edwards, songs	New American Music	"College Humor" com-	"Defense Reporter"	"Dance Digest" .....
10:45 News; Sports	Prime Minister Menzies.	edy; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00 Weather; Music ...	News; music	News Service	Stan Myers' Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Stan Myers' Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30 Music; records	Want"	Postview of "The Gay	The Mill Brothers	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 C. Petrillo's Orch..	"Music You Want"	Divorcee"; interviews.	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News ....

General Green Makes Survey Of Hub Forts

Defense and military activities today in Massachusetts and elsewhere in New England:

Harbor Defense—The ring of island forts in Boston Harbor came in for inspection again today. No less a personage than Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Chief of Coast Artillery, came to Boston from Washington for a special survey. He was accompanied by district and local commanders and planned to leave for New Bedford before night fall.

Military Roads — United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine reported to Gov. Sumner Sewall today that the Maine congressional delegation is doing everything possible to expidite a Federal allotment for military roads in Maine. Senator White advised the Governor that legislation will be introduced this week for $275,000,000 in military roads. Maine will be required to match only those Federal funds allocated for "strategic" military highways.

Farewell to a General—Officers of the First Corps Area will tender a farewell dinner to Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander, and Mrs. Woodruff, May 14, on the eve of his retirement. Army men say it will be a brilliant affair. The dinner will be held in the main ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Army Base Workers—Three thousand workers at the Boston Army Base will henceforth be required to wear their photographs on buttons the size of silver dollars, a precaution against sabotage at this vital defense point.

Trouble for Selectee—The second Maine selectee to attempt to evade the Selective Service Act was under arrest and jailed in Portland over the week-end. He is Richard Canare of Sanford. He was arraigned today before the United States Commissioner in Portland for failure to register.

Blackout — A demonstration of special lights used in blackouts will be carried out in Lynn Wednesday evening, May 14. A special street has been selected to test out the blackout lights and lights in the vicinity of the demonstration will be shut off. This is believed to be the first time blackout lighting has been tried in the United States.

National P. T. A. Convention In Boston Based on Defense

The role of parents and teachers in national defense will be the main topic of the forty-fifth convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to be held in Boston May 18 to 22, it is announced.

More than 3,000 delegates representing America's 28,000 Parent-Teacher Associations and a total membership of 2,500,000, are expected to attend.

While the convention theme this year is "Modern Problems in Community Living," the role the P T. A. is expected to play in national defense will be in the forefront of the conferences, panels and discussions of the convention.

With the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association acting as host to the convention, many of the speakers and participants are drawn from the front rank of New England specialists.

Vesper services in historic King's Chapel will be held on Sunday, May 18, with candle-lighting ceremonies in which the presidents of state congresses of the 13 original States will participate.

Welcome to Bay State

At the first general session on Monday morning, May 19, greetings will be extended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; by Walter F. Downey, State Education Commissioner; and Mrs. Luther R. Putney, President of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association.

The keynote of the convention will be sounded by Mrs. William Kletzer, President, in her report on Monday afternoon, and by an address that evening by T. V. Smith, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago and former Congressman.

Tuesday evening, a Town Meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall on the topic, "Is Education Meeting the Needs of Youth?" The meeting will be radiocast over a Nation-wide (NBC) network. Howard Y. McClusky of the American Youth Commission, Dean Francis Spaulding of Harvard University's Graduate School of Education, and Alonzo Grace, Connecticut Commissioner of Education, will be the participants.

Hughes Mearns, author and educator, of New York University's School of Education, will be the convention banquet speaker on Wednesday evening.

On List of Speakers

Other scheduled speakers at the convention include: Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator; John K. Norton, Teachers College, Columbia University; Everett R. Clinchy, Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Douglas Thom, Director, Habit Clinic, Boston; Donald DuShane, President, National Education Association; C. E. Turner, Professor of Biology and Public Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ernest G. Osborne, Teachers College, Columbia University; Flora Thurston, Professor of Home Economics Education, Cornell University; Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Director, Child Study Association of America; Senora Maria Marchant de Gonzalez-Vera of Santiago, Chile, exchange fellow under the Convention of Buenos Aires for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations; Joanna Colcord, Russell Sage Foundation; Dean Ernest O. Melby, Northwestern University School of Education; Jean Coman, United States Housing Authority; and Dr. W. W. Bauer, American Medical Association.

The founders of the first Congress of Mothers, which later became the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, were Mrs. Alice Birney and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, renowned philantropists of their day. Mrs. Birney was born in Georgia; Mrs. Hearst was a native Missourian.

Leaves in Art Book of Houses Turn Tuesday for Children

The Cambridge Art Center for Children is to benefit from a rather unusual tour of houses—unusual because it includes some of the very newest houses as well as some of the oldest, and the old houses are not those the tourist finds on the customary list.

The Art Center, free to all children, is supported entirely by private contributions.

Tomorrow is the day set for the tour, and it will include 10 dwellings of distinction, five in Cambridge, two in Belmont, and three in Lincoln. Transportation for those without automobiles will be furnished, at a small extra charge, and cars will leave the main entrance of the Germanic Museum in Cambridge at 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., and 4 p. m.

Gropius House in Lincoln

Among the modern houses in Lincoln will that of Dr. Walter Gropius, world-famous German architect, now an exile in America, and on the faculty at Harvard University. Remarkable for its feeling of being out of doors, while actually inside, this house illustrates, among other things, the use of glass bricks in homes. Walls between first-floor rooms consist partly of the ribbed, opaque glass which gives privacy, yet let light filter through. The latticehood over a large window has been set with astronomical precision, to protect the living room from sun in summer, while permitting it to enter in the winter. This house impresses the visitor with the fact that modern design in both architecture and interior decoration can supply a homelike, restful environment. It is entirely modern, yet seems to melt into the field and orchard landscape of New England.

A short distance from the Gropius house is another modern dwelling on the visiting list, that of the architect, Walter F. Bogner. It was fully described in a recent issue of "House Beautiful," and is an example of a modern dwelling built for the same price as a low-cost house of traditional design. It is of natural brown fir, with field-stone in the foundation, surrounded by an apple orchard. Dining and living rooms are combined, and an ingenious, sliding bamboo screen, from ceiling to floor, can be drawn, in a curving line, to shut off the dining part of the room from the rest of it. The small son's bedroom is interesting, combining space for sleeping and playing.

Yugoslavian Crew Restrained

Private guards prevented the crew of the Yugoslavian freighter Bor from leaving that vessel, which is tied up at the end of Pier 43-44, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown today.

The vessel, which arrived at the Army Base, South Boston, May 2, discharged cargo from India and was taken to an East Boston repair yard for drydocking. A special guard was placed aboard on May 4, as a precaution against possible sobotage, and armed Coast Guardsmen remained aboard until noon May 9.

Meantime the vessel completed cleaning and painting in the dry dock and shifted to Hoosac docks at Charlestown. The crew was forbidden shore leave by the United States Immigration Service to prevent the men "over staying" the time privilege allowed alien seamen in the United States.

Status of the Bor is still uncertain. Repair work to the engine machinery is going on today. Rumors indicated that the vessel would be taken over by the British but no orders have been received as yet, shipmen said today.

Hub D.A.R. Gives Citizenship Pins

Pins were presented to the two Good Citizenship Pilgrims, sponsored by the Old Boston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution today at its semi-annual luncheon held at the Hotel Statler. The "pilgrims" are Miss Betty Potts of Holbrook high school and Miss Helen Holmes of Rockland high school.

Following the luncheon was the annual meeting at which officers for the coming year were installed. They are:

Regent, Mrs. James L. Langdon; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Ford Warris; Chaplain, Mrs. Andrew T. Luther; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mattie Webber; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Barnes; Treasurer, Mrs. Herman F. Robinson; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Ralph C. Berry; Registrar, Mrs. Riffle Rhoton; Historian, Miss Eva C. Ryan; Librarian, Miss Lena Cushing; Custodian, Mrs. Charles H. Thomas; Auditor, Dr. Florence A. Covey; Directors: Mrs. Elmer S. Smith, Mrs. Edward A. Choate, Miss Ethel J. Garfield.

Present as guests were the State Regent, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. McQueston; Retiring State Regent, Mrs. Ethel Lane Hersey; Past Regent General, Mrs. Frank L. Mason.

Opera Training Added to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 12—A new opera department has been organized as a division of the Voice Department at the Julius Hartt School of Music under the direction of Friedrich Schorr, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Association. Announcement of the new department was made by Moshe Paranov, Director of the Julius Hartt Musical Foundation, which conducts the School of Music.

Mr.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1941

Boott Mills Wage Dispute Up to Court

Lowell concern charges that Arbitration Board pay boost fails to comply with law.

The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts today took under consideration a petition of the Boott Mills of Lowell, Mass., asking a court review of the findings of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration granting a 7 per cent wage increase to the loom fixers in the Lowell mills.

The corporation claimed that in making its findings, the Arbitration Board failed to comply with the laws of the State, that rulings had been made under an erroneous conception of the law, and that any increase in wages would drive the mills out of business.

Plant owners also argued that that Board had erred in denying certain requests for rulings. The Board replied that both the mill operators and the workers, having entered into an agreement allowing the arbitrators to step into the dispute, must abide by its decisions.

The Board also stated that the findings were of such a nature that they could not be reviewed by the Court.

The Boott Mills operates one of the largest cotton textile plants in Massachusetts, with a weekly pay roll of $20,000 to $25,000 and an existing wage level of 68.8 cents an hour for loom fixers who obtained the Board's decision in favor of the wage rise.

Findings of the Board were made last October. Wage increases were sought as far back as 1939, climaxed by an agreement for the Board of Arbitration to step in.

Boston to See Gold Typewriter

A typewriter, finished in 24-karat gold and deliciately engraved with the facsimile signatures of 1,064 Royal typewriter salesmen, will arrive at Boston tomorrow for four days of displays in connection with its 20,000-mile tour of the country.

The typewriter was a present from the thousand salesmen of the Royal Typewriter Company to their Vice-President, Max V. Miller, on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as director of sales. It was displayed at the "House of Jewels" at the New York World's Fair.

The gilded machine, which cost more than $1,500, will be given a private showing tomorrow afternoon at the Parker House, and will be publicly displayed at Jordan Marsh Company on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Army Air Corps Needs Inspectors

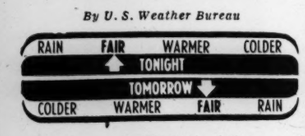
Another call for experienced procurement inspectors for the Army Air Corps has been issued here by William A. Foley, chief of the New England district for the U. S. Civil Service.

The number of men available for such work has been steadily diminishing while the need has been rising, Mr. Foley said. He pointed out that inspectors are needed for aircraft, engine, instrument, parachute and tool inspections.

Salaries range from $1,620 to $2,600 a year, with opportunities for advancement, he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool with lowest temperature about 48 degrees tonight; Tuesday fair with continued moderate temperature; gentle variable winds tonight becoming southeasterly on Tuesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair except for some fog along the coast tonight and Tuesday, continued cold with light frosts in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued cool with light and heavy frost tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday with light frost in west portion tonight; some likelihood of fog development over extreme southeast portion late tonight and Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair with continued moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight and Tuesday; weather fair except for some developing areas of fog late tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate winds mostly northwest; fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	67	New Orleans	69	82
Chicago	46	58	New York	53	65
Denver	52	76	Norfolk	58	68
Kansas City	48	77	Philadelphia	53	68
Los Angeles	59	80	St. Louis	48	70
Miami	72	82	San Francisco	55	69
Minneapolis	47	67	Washington	55	68

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 12.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:11 a. m.; height 12.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:25 p. m.

Gov. Saltonstall Cuts Ribbon

By a Staff Photographer

Opening Hotel Sales Managers Convention

Delegates look on as the Governor (right) performs the opening ceremony at the Copley-Plaza. At his left is F. Burton Fisher, National President of the Association.

New Piers Are Held Vital Need To Port of Boston Prosperity

Boston's heritage—a seaport that claims to be the birthplace of the American merchant marine, and one that in the early 1700's was the home port of 500 sailing vessels excluding those engaged in coastal trade and fishing—faces the future with reason for optimism.

Much remains to be done, including steps to build new piers, but the "port of Boston can increase its business greatly, enhance the prosperity of its supporting region, and become more of a factor in meeting national needs as well."

This was disclosed in the annual report of the Boston Port Authority, made public today. The 25-page printed report, submitted to the Governor, the General Court, and the Mayor of Boston, was signed by Louis E. Kirstein as Chairman, Richard Parkhurst, as Vice-Chairman and Secretary, and all five members as follows: John F. Fitzgerald, David H. Howie, James J. McCarthy, Francis J. O'Donnell, and Thomas A. Pappas.

Two important recommendations in the report called for changes in the working practices of waterfront labor and immediate removal of the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure as a means of relieving congestion in that section of the waterfront.

Regarding labor practices, the Port Authority declared, "Some changes in working practices are to be desired before we can be said to have arrived at a satisfactory competitive position with our companion ports."

The "stern days in which we are living" are beginning to stir public realization—so long dormant—that Boston is a port from which much is to be expected, declares the report.

Changing Conditions

"World affairs today present a kaleidoscope which constantly confronts us in our efforts to get business for the port," it continues. "Overseas passenger business for the time being is a thing of the past. Our cargo trade is concerned with the availability of vessels, on the one hand, and the ability of the port to attract merchandise for which the call is most urgent, on the other.

"Even in the case of cargo not directly related to nations at war, the needs of other countries more or less directly affected present demands which are far from constant, either as to volume or type. We must keep a continual and careful eye out for ships to serve our needs, and an equally careful scrutiny upon the kinds of cargo which we should endeavor to solicit."

Including services to some of the warring nations, the import-export business of the port at present and in prospect "is valuable and increasing," the report states.

Lack of proper railroad support on other than local business is a vital situation, the correction of which is a problem, the report points out.

The time has arrived, the report states, "even assuming all present facilities remain available for commercial use," when a pier replacement program should begin. Hinting that the Army Base with berths for nine vessels, and Commonwealth Pier, No. 5, South Boston, with space for five ships, might be needed for national defense purposes, the report points out that in such an eventuality, "we shall be hard put to find berths suitable for the deep-water ships how using these piers." New piers are held to be a vital necessity.

New piers alone, however, will not spell port prosperity, warns the report. But such development work "is a companion to rate and traffic progress, and all are essential to ultimate well-being for this port."

Seatrain Service

Extension of the Seatrain service to Boston is hinted in the report as a future possibility. Seatrain places loaded cars on specially constructed ships by which they are transported via ocean thence rail to destination, without "breaking bulk."

Looking forward to the time when, under normal conditions, and with Boston served by more air lines, there may be a substantial amount of transship business from ship to plane and vice versa, the report "sees no good reason why the United Airlines, Transcontinental and Western Air, and American Airlines should not be entitled to participate in and build up air travel here."

Evidence of the gradual progress that is being made by the port, was presented in the annual report, including the winning of equality of charges for Boston regarding the storage-in-transit business of railroads. This victory is considered of special significance to the port, negotiations having extended over a period of years between the Port Authority and the railroads.

For years a substantial charge has been levied by railroads at Boston on this type of business, whereas at New York, the railroads "have given this service without charge," according to the report. Storage-in-transit permits goods to be taken on railroad bills of lading back from the waterfront to a warehouse for storage until needed at some interior point.

Under the arrangements now consummated, this rail movement from dock to warehouse at Boston will be without charge, so that an unfair advantage long enjoyed at New York and ports to the south of it, has been removed. In normal times, this corrective arrangement "should attract a substantial general cargo business, especially from ships that dock here as their first United States port of call," says the report.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Hobby Show and Sale, sponsored by Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Exhibits of antiques, buttons, model airplanes, cameras, boats, glass blowing and rug weaving will be shown. At Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, open until 10 p. m., and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, through Saturday, May 17. Admission, 55 cents.

District Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Project. Inspector Frank L. Sweeney, head of the Boston Police Department's narcotic squad, will outline efforts made to eradicate the drug evil in Boston. At the Brunswick Civic Club, 412B Blue Hill Avenue, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, at 12:15 p. m.

Morning walk of the Brookline Bird Club in the Boston Public Garden. Meet on the Beacon Street side of the Garden at 6:30 a. m. Leader, Miss Connal, Blu. 5991.

Conference on "The Mobilization of the Law Enforcement Resources of Massachusetts," sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League. Morning session: registration at 9:45 a. m.; motion picture "You Can't Get Away With It," showing the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 10 a. m.; conference on "Present Facilities and Kinds of Problems Handled," with Livingston Hall, Vice-President of the League, presiding, and officials representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Service, the Naval Intelligence Service, and the Secret Service and other State, county and local officials. "How England Organized the Home Guard" will be the subject of a talk by John K. Howard, recently returned from an investigation in England for the United States War Department, at the luncheon meeting, presided over by Livingston Hall, at 12:30 p. m. The afternoon round table discussions will include "The State Guard in Law Enforcement," conducted by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, at 3:15 p. m.; Problems Connected with Large Military Camps" by Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, at 3:15 p. m.; "Sabotage and Fifth Column Activities" by V. W. Peterson, special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 4:30 p. m.; and "Civilian Defense Activities" by Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at 4:30 p. m. At the Hotel Kenmore.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Style and Technique" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, in Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Lecture on "The Eternal Basis of Art and Modern Art" by Amedée Ozenfant, French artist and theoretician of modern art, under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Design. In Hunt Hall, Harvard Yard, at 5 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Hotel Group Is Told U. S. Must Gird for Sacrifices

Predicting the United States must soon face—maybe next year—such staggering taxes as the British people now are paying, Joseph P. Spang, Jr., President of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, of Boston, today urged the "building up of our moral fiber here to accept such a situation."

Speaking before the 14th annual convention of the Hotel Sales Managers Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Mr. Spang said that every United States citizen must gird himself for sacrifices never before experienced in the history of this country.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall cut the ribbon marking the official opening of the convention this morning. Shortly afterwards F. Burton Fisher, National President of the Association, with headquarters in New York, gave the keynote address to the 100 delegates gathered here from all over the country.

As an example of what is to come for American business Mr. Spang described the taxes his company is forced to pay in England.

Profit Tax

"In England," he said, "profits now are subject to a profit tax of 42½ per cent and on top of this there is a 100 per cent excess profit tax which consumes all profits above a certain base figure computed on prior war year earnings.

"At the present time," he continued, "for each dollar earned in England we pay the Government 75 cents in taxes."

But in spite of modern warfare, business seems to go almost as usual, Mr. Spang observes. People make, sell, and buy merchandise.

In speaking of his own company's operations in war torn Europe Mr. Spang said that the volume is high and that profits are substantial. However, while these earnings are substantial, he points out, taxes and exchange restrictions prevent realization of these earnings in Boston.

"Our factories in Germany and England are running at capacity and aside from the obvious fears, our only concern in the latter country is that quota restrictions prevent our keeping pace with demand."

Mr. Spang pays tribute to the fortitude of the British by revealing that communications "from our English executives are identical in most respects with letters written before the war."

Routine the Same

"The regular routine correspondence, including exchange of ideas for improvement of the business and manufacturing process continues just as it did before the blitzkrieg," he said.

In referring to his company's plant in Warsaw Mr. Spang said that it was five weeks after the invasion of Poland before any word was received regarding the status of the subsidiary.

"Then from Berlin came the word that the factory was again in operation. In a few cryptic phrases it was outlined to us that the present Polish market is much smaller in area than it was before and to quote a recent letter, they said:

"'Industrial and commerical conditions do not yet seem to have consolidated.' A letter from the director of German plant stated, 'I have found the Warsaw factory in good order and am quite satisfied with the management. The main difficulty being that there is the lack of strip steel.'"

Mr. Spang said that business reports from their German factory are more impersonal but they still give the facts. The accounting system of all German industry, he explained, is regimented. Each industry is directed just how to keep its accounts and what information is to be released to the so called "foreign partners."

Belligerent nations, Mr. Spang said, still recognize the ownership of foreign subsidiaries and acknowledge their rights to profits, whether they are allowed to realize these profits in American dollars or not.

Uruguay's Power Project Awaits German Equipment

Foreign Trade Flashes

Uruguay has the civil engineering work on an extensive Rio Negro hydroelectric project far in advance of schedule, but the turbo generators and other electrical equipment are in Germany, waiting opportunity to be shipped to Uruguay, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Completion of the project is impossible until the equipment is received, and thus far all efforts of Uruguayan authorities to obtain British approval for the shipment of this German material to Uruguay have failed.

Engineers estimated that installation of only one of the four turbine sets ordered in connection with the project would result in an annual saving of about $2,080,000 in fuel costs for the power plant currently serving Uruguay. Nearly $12,000,000 have already been invested in the project.

Chile Cotton Crop

A record cotton crop for the 1940-41 season is expected in the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo. Unofficial estimates indicate that it may amount to between 360,000 and 380,000 metric tons. Last year's figure was 307,500 tons.

'Framing' City Council's Embarrassment

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Some time ago the newspapers told of the embarrassing plight of the Boston City Councilors, who, with the flourish of an official vote, bought a $65 illuminated scroll for presentation to Councilor John C. Wickes for his valor in rescuing two boys from drowning, only to discover that the expenditure couldn't legally be borne by the City.

City Auditor Charles J. Fox tells us another bill, for $3.50 for framing the scroll, has come to him for payment and—fortified with a legal opinion from Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler supporting his stand—he has refused to approve it for payment, just as he did the $65 bill.

So it looks as if the 22 Councilors will eventually have to dig up $3.11 apiece out of their own pockets for both bills. The man who made the scroll is said to be waiting hard for his money, and is not exactly silent.

* * *

What a chorus of varied sounds the sweep of spring brings to those who listen. The chirp of a cricket, the flutter of leaves, the swish of grass, the buzz of a bee, the murmur of a brook, the croak of a frog and the sigh of the wind in the trees. Even the shrill squeak of darting bats, the "pop" of a bursting bud and the "song" of mice are heard by some people. But it takes training to separate these natural harmonies from the more obvious sounds. On a noisy street few people are conscious of the bright chatter of birds flying about the streets and buildings yet everyone turns around at the "clink" of a coin on the sidewalk! Since we hear what we train ourselves to listen for we might take care that we select the right sounds.

* * *

Every morning coming along the Worcester Turnpike en route to work, we admire the pretty flower beds in the central dividing strip at a point in Chestnut Hill where a certain service station has carefully planted seeds and tended the beds. How much beauty a bit of thoughtfulness can bring the passing thousands! We realized that several years ago in Switzerland, where lamp posts are equipped with flower pots filled with geraniums, and every chalet has a brilliant display of showy flowers along the window sill. The farmers even stack their wood with such finesse that a Swiss woodpile is a genuine object of beauty to the passerby. With tin cans and garish signboards defacing many of America's loveliest scenic highways, we, a lusty and youthful nation, have yet much to learn about unselfishness, civic spirit, and love of real beauty.

* * *

Most Massachusetts Governors in recent years have maintained unlisted telephones at their homes to avoid repeated calls from constituents seeking jobs and other favors. Some Chief Executives have even had their numbers changed frequently to prevent general discovery. But typical of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's democratic nature, his telephone number is listed in the public telephone directory where all may see it and use it.

* * *

Beneath the dull coat of Army trucks now being built lies a surprising assortment of materials. For the construction of one two-and-a-half ton truck, more than 11,000 pounds of carbon steel, alloy steel, gray iron, and malleable iron are required. Shipping weight of the vehicle, however, is but 9,500 pounds, a fact indicating the large allowance for scrap that must be made in the manufacture of such a unit. More than 70 pounds of copper, 30 of zinc, 20 of aluminum, 55 of manganese and 8 of nickel are also used, plus 450 pounds of natural rubber, half a pound of synthetic rubber and 32 pounds of lead. Eighty-six pounds of paints provide weather protection and reduce conspicuousness.

* * *

The height of complexity in plastics seems to be reached in that 33-letter word, oxybenzylmethyleneglycolanhydride, which is said to be the material used for making those shiny telephone handsets.

The exact origin of plastics is uncertain but some people say that the first plastic was papier-mâché, known to the Chinese thousands of years ago. Credit for developing the progenitor of modern plastics undoubtedly goes to John Wesley Hyatt, an American. In 1869, while experimenting with cotton and nitric acid, he made a discovery that led to the founding of a celluloid company in 1871. Twenty years later Adolph Spitteler, in Germany, while trying to make a white "blackboard," treated sour milk formaldehyde and obtained a glossy, hornlike substance that is regarded as the grandfather of modern plastics, says Defense, official weekly bulletin of the Office for Emergency Management.

* * *

When Harvard men go in for jive—or swing, as you like—they apparently go in for it in a big way. All else withers into relative unimportance—even divisional examinations. Charles P. Miller, of New York, a senior, is a case in point. One night last week he came back to his college room loaded down with new records. Delightedly, he played them all over, "soaking in each hot lick," as the connoisseurs say. By that time it was a little late—after midnight—but that didn't bother him. He launched into a three-hour bull session.

The next morning. Ten minutes of ten. A sleepy Harvard man yawned, opened one eye, glanced at the clock. Sudden realization: the four-hour division examination he had spent three years preparing for had begun at 9:30.

He still has hopes of graduating.

* * *

There must have been red faces in the Harvard Freshman Union last week. Caspar W. Weinberger, Harvard '38, in charge, was—in his more frivolous undergraduate days—the president of the Crimson. On one occasion he authorized an editorial deploring the mildness of Harvard men's spring riots. Last week, in his capacity as Harvard officer, he helped the Yard Cops "break up" an incipient demonstration. And the next morning the Crimson, on page one, in bold face type, reproduced the "Weinberger editorial." Of course, the 1941 editors didn't think of approving of the stand. Perish the thought! But there were the eloquent words: "Yardlings, the stigma of weakness is upon you! It is up to you to show the powers that be that you are not a craven, crawling, spineless lot, and that true to the Harvard tradition, you can riot with the best of them. Are you men or mice?"

As has been said, there must have been red faces in the Union last week.

Prominent Clubwoman

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. J. Arthur Snyder

Chairman of Music of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, pictured at the Federation's annual convention at Swampscott this morning.

Clubwomen told they face big defense job: Page 1

Legislature Ahead on Bills; 2,359 Already Acted Upon

Massachusetts Legislative committees have completed work on 70 per cent of the 3,386 bills presented thus far to the 1941 session of the General Court, Representative Christian A. Herter (R), Speaker of the House, reported today.

A total of 2,359 bills have been acted upon and 1,027 remain in committee, the Speaker said. Of the later figure, 385 have not yet been assigned hearings.

"This compares favorably with two years ago and in actual matters acted upon the record shows we are ahead of 1939 at this stage," Mr. Herter declared.

Isms: The House refused today to reconsider its action of last week killing a bill empowering the State Ballot Law Commission to bar from the State ballot candidates of parties advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

Airport: Senate action on proposed State purchase of land in Bedford for a Federal airport was put over today until tomorrow. The Senate Ways and Means Committee is expected to report the measure before 2 p. m. in time for debate tomorrow afternoon.

Last Thursday the House passed the bill to be engrossed after restricting use of the proposed air base to military purposes. Supporters of the airport have proposed the field as an auxiliary to the East Boston Airport and therefore wish it to be available to commercial pilots as well.

It is indicated that a strong pressure will be made in the Senate to eliminate the "military purposes" restriction.

WPA Wages: The House-approved resolutions calling upon Congress to establish a minimum wage of $20 a week for WPA workers were killed in the Senate by a standing vote of five to ten.

Power: The Senate concurred with the House in rejecting a measure for a special commission investigation of the feasibility of utilizing the Quabbin Reservoir for production of power to be used by Metropolitan District municipalities.

Flag Display: Legislation to require display of the United States flag at polling places on election day was referred by the Senate to the Legislative committee on Municipal Finance. After Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham stated that the measure may be "pretty expensive," Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge declared, "It is inconsistent to have the flag flying over polling places if we have the Communist Party on the ballot." The Cambridge senator was obviously referring to House defeat of legislation which would have barred Communists from the ballot.

Robbery Attempt Laid to Officials

PUTNAM, Conn., May 12 (AP)—State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey announced today that three men, including a State policeman and a city alderman, were arrested after a robbery of the Cargill Trust Company here was foiled.

Mr. Hickey identified the three as State Policeman George Martin, radio dispatcher at the Danielson Barracks; Ralph C. Brearley, of Putnam, the alderman and a member of the City Police Commission, and Walter Krzemien, of Hartford. They were booked on charges of conspiracy to rob and attempted robbery, he said.

May Queen

Wide World

Miss Elizabeth Coffey

Buffalo, N. Y., girl who was picked by the Mount Holyoke College student body to be Queen in the annual May Day pageant at the South Hadley, Mass., institution.

Boston Traffic Plan Opposed By Taxpayers

Overhead road project criticized as special favor by Bay State to City of Boston.

Opposition to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's hopes for a $19,400,000 overhead highway through Boston developed at the State House today when Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, spoke out against it before the Legislative Committee on Cities.

Former Representative William B. Baker of Newton, and Henry L. Shattuck, member of the Boston City Council, also registered opposition.

Mr. MacDonald proposed that before the Legislature hastily permits use of state highway funds for retirement of bonds on such intra-city projects a thorough engineering study of the whole problem be made. Such a study, he said, would establish precedents, and a plan, which would apply to other cities having similar traffic problems. Thus State funds could be used to the best advantage.

Mr. Baker emphasized that allocations of State money for use within a city would establish a precedent that would cause a flood of raids on the State treasury by other communities facing essentially the same problem.

Defense Issue Raised

Councilor Shattuck repeated his warning that every bit of steel and man power is needed for the defense effort. Furthermore, he said, when the emergency is over there may be a period of readjustment and widespread unemployment when just such projects as the elevated roadway will be needed to alleviate distress.

Today's hearing, was the first at which opposition to the Mayor's plan dominated proceedings. The plan for construction of a belt traffic artery with funds that would be repaid over a period of 20 years by receipts from the gasoline tax has been the favorite project of Mayor Tobin.

He has advanced it as a means for reversing the trend toward decentralization. He believes it would bring more business to the downtown district, bolstering the property values that have been dwindling in recent years. He has obtained numerous indorsements to the plan in recent weeks.

As speaker after speaker assailed the traffic plan, Mayor Tobin settled grimly in his chair. He declined to comment on the points raised today.

"Entirely New Policy"

The Taxpayers Federation, whose rumored opposition caused alarm in City Hall circles in recent weeks, came out into the open at today's hearing when Mr. MacDonald said, "An entirely new policy is involved in making expenditure in large urban centers, one which deserves study before hasty legislation is passed in advance of the time when funds will be available."

Mr. MacDonald agreed that Boston's traffic snarl is "the worst example of congestion in the State if not the Country."

He added, however, that in his opinion no solution would come merely by stopping at the City's boundaries. The network of state highways leading into the City should be regarded as a unit, he said. The best engineering study "money can buy" should be undertaken at once, he said, to meet the urgent need. Such a study, he estimated, would require a year and a half time, and cost $250,000.

Mr. Baker characterized the plan as establishing a precedent for "future grab-bag special highway bills."

He termed proposals that the project be built in behalf of national defense a "cruel hoax."

Full Study Urged

Philip G. Bowker, member of the Metropolitan District Commission, seconded Mr. MacDonald's proposal for an engineering study, and warned against buying a "pig in a poke."

John I. Fitzgerald, former Boston City Councilor, pleaded against erecting more overhead structures in the city.

Senator Willam E. Nolenz (D) of Holyoke said that he was opposed to using state highway funds in such manner. Representative Michael L. Kinsella (D) of Charlestown objected to the estimated expenditures on Rutherford Avenue.

Union Seamen For 'Mercy Ships'

Capable American seamen will be available through the National Maritime Union to man "mercy ships" for the transportation of foods and supplies to Eire, provided the United States Government will grant permission for Americans to enter the combat zones, Thomas F. McGowan, local agent of the N. M. U., said today.

Though Americans are forbidden to enter combat zones under the Neutrality Act provision has been made for them to carry food and supplies to France, Mr. McGowan said, and any seamen furnished by the N. M. U. for manning a vessel to Ireland will be willing to waive claims to bonuses that are usually paid to seamen entering danger zones. The N. M. U. is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Apple Festival Queen Quits 'Throne' for Her First Job

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Queen Nashoba VII had to lay aside her crown this morning and go to work, since she is just starting as a stenographer, in her first job, at the Boston office of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Two such thrilling events as a coronation and a first job in less than 24 hours naturally were a bit flustering for Virginia Terhune of Lexington, and it is not astonishing that all she could do, when pushed in front of the microphone yesterday, was shout "Hi, Mother!"

The judges at the annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival, at Westford, had a hard time coming to a decision, with 27 exceedingly pretty girls to choose from. They represented all the surrounding apple-valley towns.

More than 2,000 people, from all parts of Massachusetts, gathered around the out-door stage set up in the Whitney Playground and appeared to enjoy the entire program. The Rev. George E. Allen took the part of "Johnny Appleseed," who scattered abroad in the countryside the seed which was in later generations to bear such prolific fruit.

Much to the delight of a group of about 20 young evacuees from England, whose attendance at the festival had been arranged by Miss Catherine Leach of Brookline, real Indians took part: Metosanya, a blood descendant of Massasoit of the Nashoba valley; Na-to-saki, her grandmother, of the Navajo tribe; Chief Eagle Claw of the Sioux tribe, in a train of feathers; Chief Hamilton of the Iroquois, and Chief Eagle's son, Billy "Little Eagle."

"Nice," said Christopher, who is nine and who comes from Surrey. "I thought we were just going to see country, and trees, you know. Those are real Indians, aren't they?"

Billy, from Kent, who with great difficulty had been pried away from the Sunday funnies, and who kept returning at intervals to "The Lone Ranger," "Donald Duck" and "Skippy," remarked that the dancing of the Emerson College girls, in the drama, "The Awakening of Democracy," was lovely. Then he leaned happily against the little friend he had made on the way out from Liverpool, last August, in the Samaria, and, after the two had sat in silence beside each other for an hour, announced, "I wish I always went out with Christopher, because we always have fun, don't we, Christopher?"

At Forge Village, on the way to Westford, the children and their escorts were the guests at a luncheon in the hall of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, given them by the Village British Relief Committee. About 80 per cent of Forge Village hail from the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the lads and lasses from England were very welcome indeed. The Committee has already earned the greater part of a contribution of $1,000 it is planning to make, to cover one-fifth the cost of a patrol boat.

In a discreet speech requesting tolerance for Americans of divergent opinions on American aid to Britain, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., emphasized the need of adequate national defense before attempting to take any radical position either as isolationist or as interventionist. No obstacle, he stressed, must be allowed to stand in the way of prompt production of defense articles. Men like Senator Hiram Johnson and Secretary of State Hull, he said, should both be respected for their opinions and the courage to voice them, even though they were in disagreement. He received enthusiastic applause from some of the English children, who noticed only the statements that a country must not make promises which it couldn't keep and such indisputable declarations of general fact, and a number of the adults were equally impressed, apparently, by the generalizations and the concluding assertion that "rather than divide or split as isolationists and interventionists, we must unite as Americans."

Nashoba-Land Holds Apple Blossom Fete

By a Staff Photographer

Democracy Awakened

Students of Emerson College, Boston, who took part in a dance drama, "The Awakening of Democracy" at the Festival at Westford. Principals in front row represent Justice, Democracy, and Evil. Those in native costumes in back represent France, Poland, Norway, and Holland.

Queen Nashoba VII

Miss Virginia Terhune, of Lexington, chosen Queen of the Festival.

M. I. T. Alumni Hold Reunion In Hub June 9

With identification badges in their lapels and a thankful murmur that the school grind is far behind them, alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will crowd the buildings and great court on Alumni Day, June 9. Converging upon Cambridge from all parts of the United States, the former Technology graduates will take part in a number of events planned for them by the Alumni Day Committee headed by Richard Whiting.

A tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President of the Institute from 1909 to 1920, and through whose tireless efforts the present imposing group of buildings are now mirrored on the basin of the Charles River, is a part of the plans for this year's reunion. Dr. Maclaurin's contributions to the advancement of Technology are to be given permanent recognition in the dedication of a memorial inscription in the main lobby of the Institute.

Members of this year's senior class will be inducted into the alumni roster in the afternoon, following a luncheon in duPont Court, the 50 and 25 year classes of 1891 and 1916 contributing to the ceremonies.

Following the ceremonies of the dedication of the Maclaurin memorial at 4 o'clock, there will be an unveiling of a portrait of President Karl T. Compton in the new Rogers Building. The Hotel Statler is to be the scene of the great annual alumni dinner on the evening of Alumni Day, at which Dr. Compton will report on current activities at the Institute.

A special program for the women consists of open house at the home of Mrs. Compton in the afternoon and dinner in the evening at the Brae Burn Country Club.

Preceding these events at the Institute will be a number of individual class reunions beginning as early as June 5, and ranging along the coast from Old Saybrook, Conn., to Marblehead, Mass.

Mme. Defauw Art On Exhibit Soon

For the first time in the United States the paintings of Mme. Désiré Defauw, wife of the famous Belgian musical conductor, will be put on exhibition, at the Robert C. Voss gallery, for two weeks beginning today. Madame Defauw will be there this afternoon and Tuesday afternoon.

Many of the pictures, which include landscapes, still lifes and portraits, were brought with her when she and her husband, her son and her daughter-in-law, escaped in two automobiles from Belgium just as that country fell into Nazi hands. Others she has painted since taking up her residence in the United States.

Strong Support for Aviation Given by Maine Legislators

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 12—Interest in the field of aviation, enhanced by the defense program and the emphasis of the WPA on Maine airport construction, was reflected in the Legislature which passed four measures pertaining to aviation, some of considerable significance.

A review of this legislation discloses that under one of the acts passed to become law by the Legislature, airports owned and operated by any city or town of the State are declared to be governmental agencies and entitled to the same immunities as an agency of the State.

The acquisition of land for airport purposes has been made easier by a law which provides that as a matter of public exigency a city or town may take land for use as an airport or landing field whether it is within or without its corporate limits and may alter, extend, or discontinue such use.

The law provides that all proceedings, including assessment of damages or appeal therefrom, shall be as provided by the law for laying out, altering, and discontinuing town ways. This law also enables counties or authorized State agencies to so acquire land for airport purposes.

Zoning Regulations

Another important new aviation law is that regulating airport zoning and providing that any political subdivision may adopt, administer, and enforce under police powers airport zoning regulations dividing the area surrounding any airport into zones, each with such restrictions as to use of the land and height of structures permitted to be built there.

The law provides that such things as the character of the flying operations expected to be conducted at the airport, height of existing structures, level of the field and the views of the Federal agency involved shall be considered in setting up the regulations. The bill also sets up a board of appeal and for a judicial review of the case in the event any person is aggrieved by a decision of that board.

A fourth aviation law is one consolidating the aviation laws of the State and setting up the Aeronautics Commission, composed of three citizens serving without compensation. Duties of the Commission include regulation of all aeronautics in the State, supervision of State ports.

The Commission held its first meeting this week, and named William G. Paxton aeronautics director. It is composed of Guy P. Gannett of Portland, Thompson L. Guernsey, Dover Foxcroft, and Adrian A. Cote, Lewiston.

The Commission has extensive powers of regulation including the job of registering all pilots, planes, and riggers, a task formerly handled through the office of the Secretary of State. The Commission also has supervision of all State ports and the newly named Director is the manager of the State port at Augusta where official announcement of construction of two more runways is expected shortly.

Maine Defenses Show Gain

ORONO, Maine, May 12 (AP)—A report of Maine's defense program, including airports under construction and proposed, armories being built, and civilian organization, was given here by Raymond T. Adams, Executive Secretary of the Maine Defense Commission.

He spoke recently at the University of Maine at a conference on the effect of national defense on the State and municipalities.

Mr. Adams said that the airport system when completed would be "second to none in this country," and that it was being built with an eye to future civilian needs.

The State Guard was 60 per cent complete and the fire division fully organized, he reported.

Everett J. Burtt, University of Maine instructor, another speaker, declared: "Labor's rights during the period of emergency must not be curtailed."

Paul Jones, Director of the State Employment Service, urged that all workers employed at present in positions not requiring all their skill or aptitudes register with that agency so that they might play their full part in defense.

Charles R. McKenney, WPA State Director of Employment, said that half of the 6,534 persons on Maine WPA rolls were employed on national defense projects.

Cargo Vessel Launched

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The 7,786-ton Stella Lykes, last of five cargo vessels built at the Staten Island yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the Maritime Commission, was launched Saturday. Mrs. Jean Lykes Rankin of Havana, Cuba, daughter of H. T. Lykes, Vice-President of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, named the ship.

Summer Near: Playgrounds Contests Open

The biggest amateur baseball organization in the world, the Boston Park Department's Twilight, Softball, and Playground Leagues, which together aggregate about 1,000 teams, was scheduled to begin its 1941 season today with appropriate fanfare and ceremony.

Wives and mothers of Twilight League fans and players planned very early or very late dinners tonight as the zero hour of 6:15 drew near for the opening games. Fast and thrilling contests loomed today as the defending champions of 1940, the Casey Club of Dorchester, prepared to meet the Artesani Club of Brighton in the season's main opener at Dorchester Town Field, and six other clubs got set for clashes at three other playgrounds.

The Twilight League includes more than 300 teams which will contest in a city-wide tournament throughout the summer for the honor of participating in the playoffs late in August.

With some 400 teams from 35 public intermediate schools lined up for the Playground League tournament, the first 60-odd games were scheduled to take place at city playgrounds this afternoon. This tournament, with all games in the afternoon, lasts until the close of school in June, with playoffs carrying the tournament up to July 4.

For softball fans, the summer's tournament with more than 300 teams on the roster is scheduled to begin this evening with about 15 contests at city playgrounds.

Plans for the Dorchester Town Field Twilight League game, which officially marks the opening of the season, call for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to throw out the first ball to Bob Quinn of the Boston Braves, with Director of Recreation "Bill" Mullen and Park Commissioner William P. Long umpiring the game. The City-wide tournament is to include several former major league stars among its umpires this year.

There will be a parade and band music tonight to add color to the main opener.

This year's roster of teams represents just about capacity for the City's recreation system, according to Mr. Mullen. This top figure was reached about three years ago and the organization has been going full blast ever since.

While the main contest is entertaining the crowds in Dorchester, the Hurley Club and Carter Clothes Club will meet at Lee Playground in South Boston. At Barry Field in Charlestown, the Linehan Club and St. Catherine's Club will play, and at Fallon Field in Roslindale, the Mayor Tobin Club and the Roslindale Town Club will contend for victory. New teams will trot onto the fields on subsequent afternoons and evenings, until all the teams of the Park Department baseball organization, whose members have been warming up for some weeks, are in the thick of lusty, all-out contests for City-wide honors.

So summer is almost here.

Speeding the Vote

A new mechanical voting machine used by the Texas House of Representatives records a vote and sends a permanent record to the Speaker's desk in 15 seconds.

Bay State Defense Industries Get Millions in Federal Loans

WASHINGTON, May 12—For every $100 that Massachusetts receives in defense contracts, the Government spends an additional dollar toward new tools and plant expansion.

This was revealed today on the basis of two reports to Congress showing that Government loans for plant expansion, new equipment and working capital approaches $10,000,000 to Massachusetts industry thus far.

This figure compares to the award of defense contracts in Massachusetts totaling more than a billion dollars, reported in Boston last Friday by John F. Tinsley, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Thus $100-to-$1 appears to be the present ratio of the cost of factory expansion in Massachusetts to goods produced; over a long period the cost—in terms of production—is expected to decline substantially.

Expansion Costs

The cost of industrial expansion in Massachusetts was revealed in two reports to Congress today: the report of the Defense Plant Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The report of the first agency, the DFC, reveals that nearly $9,000,000 has been allotted to Massachusetts industry for plants and equipment. This is done through a lease arrangement by the Government corporation to the manufacturer of defense articles. He leases from the DPC plants and equipment to fill war orders.

The report of the second agency, the DPC, reveals that nearly $9,000 has been loaned to Bay State defense industries for working capital.

Commitments to Massachusetts industry by the DPC included the following as of May 1:

American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, $825,000, equipment for manufacture of fuel injection equipment for Diesel engines for Navy.

American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, $761,409.20, equipment for manufacture of aircraft magnetos.

General Electric Company, Everett, $6,000,000, construction and equipment for manufacture of superchargers and other aircraft parts and accessories.

Reed-Prentice Corporation, Worcester, $250,000, equipment for manufacture of tool room engine lathes, vertical milling machines, and other machine tools.

Wyman-Gordon Company, Worcester, $1,133,495, equipment for manufacture of forgings for use in manufacture of aeronautical products.

Working Capital

Loans by the RFC for working capital included the following as of May 1:

Boston, Aircraft Engine Development, Inc., $15,000, working capital for development of aircraft engines for Navy.

Boston, McCulloch Manufacturing Company, $12,000 for machinery and working capital to produce rifle parts.

Boston, New England Aircraft School, Inc., $75,000, for construction of school building, for machinery and equipment, and for construction of hangar; borrower has Government contract.

Boston, Daniel Russell Boiler Works, Inc., $11,800, working capital and tool changes to help finance Navy contract for float buoys.

Fall River, Society Clubs Hats Corporation, $40,000, working capital. Borrower is completing Army order for campaign hats.

Haverhill, Bradd's, Inc., $5,000, working capital, Army contract for canvas canteen covers.

Haverhill, Dainty Maid Shoe Company, $15,000, working capital and machinery, Army contract for cartridge belts.

Lawrence, Paul R. Goldman, doing business as Lawrence Woodworking Company, $2,300, working capital, Army contract for tool chests.

Lowell, Atlas Shoe Products Corporation, $30,000, working capital to help finance Army contract.

Lynn, Lucie J. James, doing business as James Contract Stitching Company, $[illegible], working capital, to complete Army contract for canvas leggings.

Lynn, the Rumley Corporation, $[illegible],000, working capital, Army contract for canvas leggings.

Methuen, Merrimac Mills Company, $[illegible],000, working capital to help finance Army contract for serge cloth.

New Bedford, Palmer Scott and Company, Inc., $50,000, working capital to complete Navy contract for aircraft rescue boats and for new equipment.

New Bedford, Palmer Scott and Company, Inc., $80,000, working capital to complete Navy contract for rescue boats and Army contract for motor sailers and mine yawls.

Pevere, Bayside Flying Service, Inc., $6,985, buy one training plane.

West Springfield, the Cogswell Manufacturing Company, $22,666.67, construct addition to building; machinery; working capital; aircraft, tank, naval vessel accessories.

New Haven Hearing June 2

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks has set June 2 for the final hearing in United States District Court here on the amended plan of reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as certified several months ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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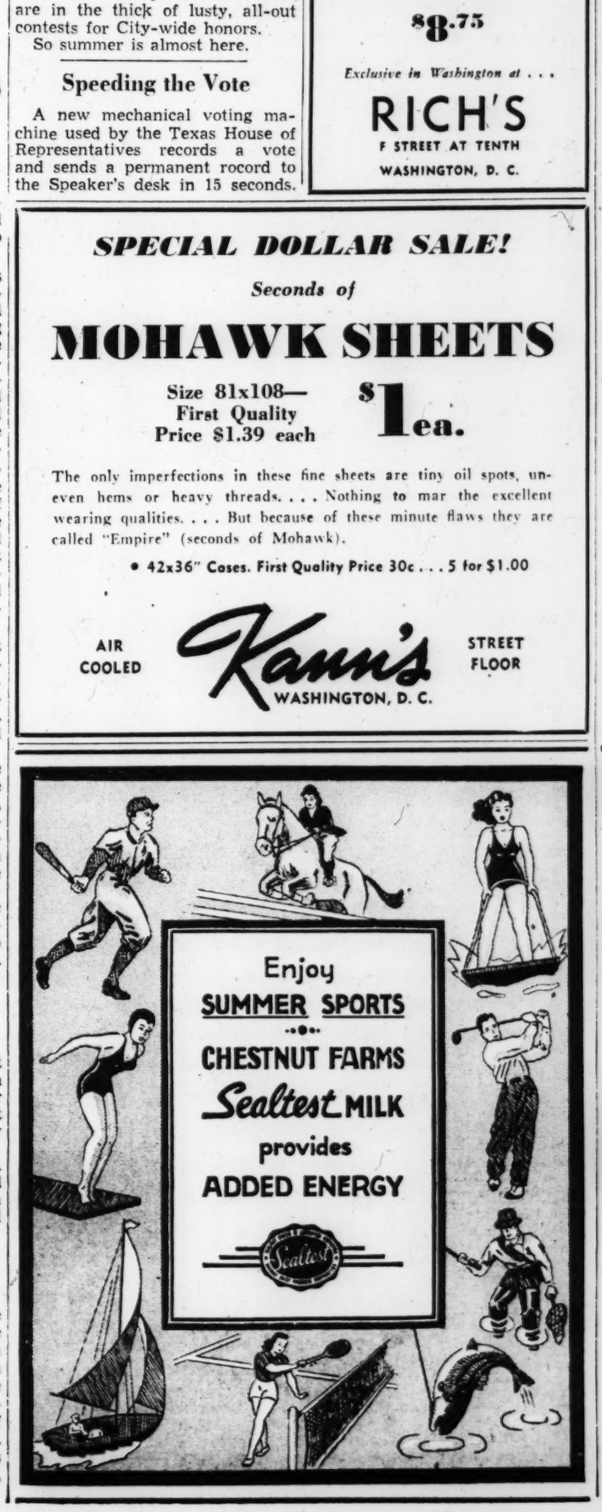

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White Sox Arrive Here Tomorrow—Everything Ready for Big Eight Golf Tourney

Red Sox Close to Indians As Western Teams Invade

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of Th Christian Science Monitor

Back in second place early today with their famed batting attack functioning on all cylinders and improved support on the mound, the Red Sox listened to fresh pennant talk on the sidewalks that border Fenway Park, as they demonstrated yesterday in that smashing 13-5 triumph over the New York Yankees before 34,000 cheering New Englanders, they have the power and probably just enough pitching to challenge all ambitious contenders in this 1941 American League flag race.

Entering the series final with the Yankees this afternoon, the locals had a winning streak of three games and in each of those contests Manager Joe Cronin's starting pitcher went the distance. Particularly encouraging is the fact that two of the hurlers are youngsters. Charley Wagner beat the White Sox in 11 innings Wednesday and Earl Johnson was in there yesterday. Previously Lefty Grove had stopped the Browns.

Youngsters Produce

If the Red Sox stay up around the top this season, it will be the young pitchers who will put them there—boys like Johnson, Wagner and Harris. Mickey has not kept pace with Earl and Charley this spring, but has the stuff to hold up his end when the race gets hot. On those days when relief help is needed, Herb Hash will have his chance. However, Moe Berg must have had to talk fast in recent games to keep the boys in the bull pen awake.

Even the schedule is on the Red Sox side in the near future. They play 10 engagements with the western half of the league during the next 10 days, all of them at Fenway. Starting tomorrow, there will be two with the White Sox, three with the Indians, three with Detroit and a couple with the Browns. If the locals continue the brand of ball they showed a full house yesterday, they will be in first place by the close of this stay. Only three games separated them from the pace-setting Indians this morning.

Cronin Over .400

In the Yankee opener they hit Joe McCarthy's pitchers with everything except the water cooler and probably would have used that too if it had not been nailed down. Seventeen hits and nine bases on balls produced 13 runs, with Cronin, Ted Williams and Dom Di Maggio getting three safe blows apiece. This spurt put the skipper over the .400 level again, boosted Di Mag to .390 and Teddy to .386. Jim Tabor added his third homer, with two on in the seven-run inning.

The only Boston player to go hitless was Doerr, but Bobby made up by his sparkling play at second base. He had 10 assists and one putout for the afternoon, several of which were sensational. In the fourth, his back-hand stop of Buddy Rosar's toward-second grounder and start of a lightning double play brought cheers that rocked the grandstand. Bobby must have convinced those New York critics who is the greatest second sacker in the American League.

Johnson, with his three straight victories, now leads the Boston staff. He has beaten the Senators, Tigers and, of course, the Yankees.

The Washington win came in a relief appearance, but the one over the Tigers came in his first start. As the young southpaw needed help in the ninth at Detroit, however, yesterday marked his first full effort. He was wild, walking nine Yankees, but showed them a good curve and change of pace. Two of the three New York runs came in after a questionable decision at the plate.

Over the week end the Red Sox hurling staff was strengthened by the outright purchase of Dick Newsome, whose knuckleball will win a few games for Cronin when the double-headers pile up. Newsome's trip to training camp was conditional, but he has so impressed the manager with his work this past month, Owner Tom Yawkey completed the sale on Friday.

The Red Sox have kept only one date with the White Sox this season and that resulted in a 4-3 triumph for Charley Wagner. The other scheduled Chicago game was rained out. Jimmy Dykes had a lot of fun with the locals a year ago, but may not be cracking as many jokes as usual after his two-day visit here.

Braves Head West

After winning the opener of their series at the Polo Grounds, the Braves turned around and dropped the next two to the Giants. . . . Dick Errickson was knocked out again yesterday, for the fifth straight time. . . . As the club invades the West Casey Stengel will probably put him in the bull pen. . . . The Braves open a two-game series with the Chicago Cubs tomorrow, then move through the western half of the National League via St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. . . . Johnny Cooney has a seven-game hitting streak.

* * *

The Red Sox say the Indians are hustling and that Mickey Heath has a new batting stance. . . . "Heath is hitting herky-jerky," is the way Joe Dobson describes it. . . . Jimmy Foxx hasn't made an error this spring. . . . He snapped out of his batting slump yesterday by getting two singles in two official tries. . . . The Braves lead the National League in double plays again. . . . They picked up numbers 34 and 35 in the New York final. . . . The Cardinals have 30. . . . The Yankees are saving Russo and Bonham for the Cleveland series, which opens tomorrow.

* * *

The Red Sox have won three and lost four with the West this spring. . . . They usually hit behind Earl Johnson. . . . They made 20 the afternoon he beat the Tigers and 17 yesterday. . . . The Braves have sent Buster Bray to Bridgeport, Interstate League. . . . Bill Lohrman, Giants, has won 11 and lost four facing the Braves . . . Between them, Cronin and Doerr have driven in 45 runs. . . . Bobby still holds the Boston home run leadership with four.

Bay State Golf League

	Won	Lost
Riverside	*30½	5½
Woburn	24½	11½
Marlboro	22½	13½
Wildwood	19	17
†Arlmont	12½	11½
Maynard	14½	21½
Lexington	12	24
†Ponkapoag	8	16
George Wright	13	*23
Brookline	11½	24½

†Match postponed to May 30.

*Twelve Riverside points protested by George Wright subject to Directors' meeting Wednesday.

Results May 11

Woburn 11½, Maynard ½.
George Wright 8½, Lexington 3½.
Riverside 8½, Ponkapoag 3½.
Arlmont 7, Brookline 5.
Marlboro 6, Wildwood 6.

●BASEBALL●
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Heptagonal Games To Attract More Than 200 Athletes

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12 (AP)—More than 200 track and field athletes from Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Yale will invade Palmer Stadium Saturday at Princeton University's invitation to the seventh Heptagonal Games.

Yale, the defending champions, rate a slight favorite to add a third meet victory to their string on the basis of a surprise 73-62 dual meet victory over Penn last week.

Princeton's distance and sprint strength added to an array of competent Harvard talent in the hurdles and jumps gives the two a strong chance to join with Yale in confining leading positions to the Big Three.

Captain-sprinter Bob Owens heads the Eli contingent, which includes Vinc Carpenter, Penn Relays hammer champ, and Bill Zilly, who hurls the discus an average of about 135 feet.

Penn has Capt. Sam Moore, high jumper, and John Drebinger, 1939 mile champion, and pole vaulters John Dick and John Welsh who are capable of 13 feet.

Princeton, still uncertain whether middle distance ace Ed Burrowes will compete, bases its strength on fast mile and sprint relay outfits and Bobby Jackson, holder of the meet's 9.7 record for the 100-yard dash.

Capt. Don Donahue is favored to give Harvard both hurdles events, with added point power coming from high jumpers John Dunker and Bob Partlow and half-miler Rolla Campbell.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
(Only games scheduled)

National League

Chicago at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
(Only games scheduled).

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.

American League

Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Boston.

Wesleyan Elects

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 12 (AP)—Stanley Kaye of Ridgewood, N. J., a pitcher and first baseman, was elected captain of the Wesleyan baseball team today, succeeding Samnel O. Aaronson of Ansonia who has left college. Kaye, a junior, also is an end on the football team.

W. G. A. District League

First Teams	W	L	Fourth Teams	W	L
Western	10	4	Northern	10	4
Northern	7	7	Southern	8	6
Southern	6	8	Western	7	7
The Country	5	9	The Country	3	11
Second Teams			**Fifth Teams**		
The Country	9	5	Western	12	2
Southern	7	7	Northern	10	4
Western	7	7	Southern	3	11
Northern	5	9	The Country	3	11
Third Teams			**Sixth Teams**		
Western	9	5	Western	10	4
Northern	9	5	Northern	10	4
The Country	7	7	The Country	4	10
Southern	3	11	Southern	4	10

Schedule This Week

Monday: Southern vs. T. C. C. at Marshfield and T. C. C.; Northern vs. Western at Concord, Brae Burn, and Oakley.

Thursday: W. G. A. Hey-Day tournaments at T. C. C. Charles River, Salem, Dedham, and Bellevue.

Metropolitan Golf League

	Won	Lost
Thorny Lea	29½	6½
Salem	26½	9½
Trapelo	24	12
Bear Hill	21	15
Tedesco	20½	15½
South Shore	13	23
Bellevue	8½	27½
Framingham	3	33

Results May 11

Tedesco 9, Framingham 3.
Thorny Lea 8, Bear Hill 1.
Salem 7, Trapelo 5.
South Shore 6, Bellevue 6.

(Postponed Matches)

Trapelo 7, Tedesco 5.
Bear Hill 6½, South Shore 5½.

Dean of Golf Scribes Will Express Views

The Christian Science Monitor is pleased to present to its readers on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, beginning tomorrow, the sound writings of A. Linde Fowler, recognized dean of American newspaper golf writers. Linde first "covered" golf in 1900 when he interviewed Harry Vardon, famous British golfer, on the latter's visit to this country for a golf exhibition at Wollaston.

His first national assignment was the national women's golf championship at Myopia Hunt Club in 1901 and he has attended more than half of the national open golf championships since. He went overseas with the Walker Cup teams of 1926 and 1934 and he is a member of the Hall of Fame golf committee—a subject he will discuss on Saturdays.

Three-Day N. E. College Tennis Under Way Today

AMHERST, Mass., May 12 (AP)—The three-day New England intercollegiate tennis championships open today with Dartmouth and Yale favored among the 12 colleges participating.

Harvard, Brown, Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, Trinity, Colby, Springfield, Rhode Island State and Massachusetts Institute of Technology make up the rest of the field. Brown and Williams are given the best pre-tournament chance to make matters interesting for the favored Elis and Indians.

The draw for positions and pairings will be held before the matches start as will the elections of the New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association and the official business of the organization.

Dartmouth's unbeaten squad holds 7-2 decisions over both Harvard and Williams and also eked out a 5-4 triumph over Amherst. Capt. Stacey Hill is the chief Indian threat.

Yale's chances for capturing the honors may be threatened by the possible absence of Capt. Sewell Cutler and Bill Thorn, the top-ranked Eli players.

The tournament closes Wednesday with final matches in both singles and doubles.

Harvard Wins Rugby Union Championship

Piling up the highest score in its brief history, Harvard's Rugby football team defeated the Queen's Football Club, 46 to 3, for the Eastern Rugby Union championship for the third successive year and maintained its unbeaten record over the same period.

A one-time Princeton fullback, Tom Mountain, led the Crimson team with four tries, for a total of 12 points. Wally DeWitt, however, piled up a higher point total with eight conversions for a net of 16.

Hope School Wins

DURHAM, N. H., May 12 (AP)—Hope Street High School of Providence repeated its victory of last season, scoring 44 points, to win the out-of-state tourney Saturday at the 29th interscholastic track meet.

Mechanic Arts High of Boston was second with 21 points while Cranston, R. I., High was third with 20.

White Sox Star —By Pap'

AP Features

One of the features of the current pennant races is the number of veteran performers who have returned to form this spring after disappointing records the last couple of seasons. The fine showing of Bill Dietrich, the White Sox bespectacled veteran hurler, is one of these.

The White Sox were not counting too heavily on Dietrich when the current campaign got under way. Bill completely upset the dope, though, by winning his first three starts in convincing fashion. Dietrich has been knocking around the American League since 1933 when he joined the Athletics late in the season after winning 11 games for Montreal.

He wasn't exactly a ball of fire under Connie Mack for three seasons, although he had the equipment to be a fine pitcher. He passed along to Washington in July, 1934, on waivers, and three weeks later moved on to the Chicago White Sox. The one brilliant performance which marked his early days in the White Sox uniform was his no-hitter against the St. Louis Browns on June 1, 1937. He failed to regain his form the following season and in July was placed on the voluntary retired list. He won seven and lost eight in 1939, and last season scored 10 victories against six losses.

This season Dietrich's mental attitude has been different. Even on that occasion when he was struck by one of Bob Feller's fast balls, Bill refused to become upset and went about his business of pitching a fine ball game. If Dietrich continues to pitch as he has been and winds up with a good record, he can thank Muddy Ruel, the old catcher, now a Chicago coach.

College Skeet

Results May 10

Yale 454, Army 446 (100-target).
Army 2nds 227, Yale 2nds 196 (50-target).

An Armful of Honors

Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Fred Jacoby, Jr., of North Bergen, N. J., shown with his trophies after winning the 14th annual Albany-to-New York outboard motorboat marathon. He drove a Class B boat, the division in which he is national champion. At left is the William Randolph Hearst Trophy for finishing first, and at right is the Hayman Griffin Trophy for the best elapsed time. The time was 3h. 6m. 53s., an average of 41.631 m. p. h. Jacoby drove a Class C boat to victory in the marathon in 1935.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Trackmen Surprise

The least optimistic of the Harvard coaches at the Varsity Club luncheon last Thursday apparently either understated or underestimated the Harvard track and field forces. Coach Jaako Mikkola stressed a courageous group of sophomores available as the only hope and then bucked rain and a heavily favored Dartmouth team to win in the Stadium Saturday, 76⅓ to 58⅔.

Dartmouth was primed for this meet and had hoped to win for the first time in the Stadium since 1911. Five Crimson performers turned tables on Dartmouth athletes who had beaten them in the winter indoor meet. The victory does not mean that Harvard has even prospectively great performers, but it does pay tribute to Coach Mikkola and to the team spirit of the Crimson band.

* * *

After a long spell of western supremacy, a ray of hope exploded in Andover, Mass., when Harvey Kelsey ran the 100-yard dash against Harvard and Dartmoutn freshmen in 9.5 seconds and then bettered another school record by negotiating the 220 in 21.1 seconds. Two more records went by the board when Don Burnham of Dartmouth ran the mile in 4m. 26.6s. and Johnny Fisher of Andover threw the hammer 195ft. 2in. These marks are encouraging to eastern track enthusiasts.

* * *

Cornell is out in front as was expected in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, but everyone is wondering what has happened to Yale. . . . Rated as a contender with the Big Red, the Elis are in sixth place in the standing—one spot lower than Harvard. . . . It might be the breaks, for Yale's outstanding pitcher, gave only four hits Saturday but lost to Dartmouth 2-0. . . . The trouble was that a sophomore Indian hurler, Will Gray, also gave only four hits. . . . Three errors by Harrison's teammates proved costly. . . . In other league games Saturday Harvard came up with three runs in the ninth to beat Princeton 7-4, while Walt Sickles pitched Cornell to a 7-2 win over Columbia.

* * *

Leslie Pawson, this year's B. A. A. Marathon victor, Saturday won the 14-mile handicap road race of the Point of Pines Boys' Club in Revere. . . . Leslie ran from scratch, as did Johnny Kelley and Gerard Cote, two former B. A. A. winners, and made a record of 1:10:43 for the course. . . . Kelley finished second and Cote 12th. . . . The veteran Clarence DeMar came in 27th.

* * *

Boston University and Worcester Tech ran off their postponed track meet at Nickerson Field today. . . . On Saturday Eddie Dugger paced Tufts to an 88⅔ to 46⅓ victory over Massachusetts State. . . . The I. C. 4-A champion won the high hurdles and both dashes. . . . Harvard's track team was not the only one to pull off an upset by beating Dartmouth. . . . Princeton's underdog cindermen turned back Yale 70-65. . . . Maine won the State title in track by scoring 66⅓ points at Waterville Saturday. . . . Bates was second, Bowdoin third, and Colby last.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	61	16	25	3	20	.410
Di Maggio	82	20	32	0	4	.390
Williams	44	10	17	3	12	.386
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Pytlak	53	7	17	0	6	.321
Peacock	25	2	8	0	5	.320
Tabor	76	9	22	3	14	.289
Doerr	81	14	23	4	25	.284
Foxx	68	20	19	1	13	.279
Spence	47	5	13	0	4	.277
Fox	29	3	7	0	3	.241
Finney	58	7	10	0	5	.172
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Moore	93	11	29	1	10	.312
Cooney	74	10	23	0	6	.311
Hassett	7	2	2	0	1	.286
Waner	8	2	2	0	2	.250
Dahlgren	84	14	20	4	15	.238
Rowell	93	11	22	1	4	.237
West	76	13	18	5	19	.237
Miller	90	13	21	2	11	.233
Berres	45	3	9	0	5	.200
Sisti	62	6	11	1	5	.177
Manno	6	0	1	0	1	.167
Masi	19	1	3	0	1	.158
Majeski	35	4	4	0	2	.114
Preibisch	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	3	0	0	0	0	.000

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cornell	6	2	.750
Dartmouth	3	2	.600
Princeton	3	3	.500
Pennsylvania	3	3	.500
Harvard	3	3	.500
Yale	2	3	.400
Columbia	2	6	.250

Results May 10

Harvard 7, Princeton 4.
Dartmouth 2, Yale 0.
Cornell 7, Columbia 2.

Games This Week

Wednesday: Dartmouth at Harvard; Penn at Cornell; Princeton at Columbia.
Saturday: Penn at Columbia; Princeton at Harvard; Yale at Cornell.

Princeton Wins

Princeton University dinghy sailors captured the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's national dinghy championship and the Morss Memorial Trophy on the Charles River yesterday after two days of racing.

Tiger skippers, Gardner Cox and S. Trevor Pardee and their crews, Wally Schaff and Henry B. Wilmer, finished the eight race finals with a total of 119 points. Harvard finishes as runnerup with 109 points; M. I. T. had 104; Northeastern 101; Dartmouth and Yale 71 each; Navy 69; Coast Guard 62, and Michigan 55.

Army Calls Yates

ATLANTA (AP)—Charlie Yates, former British open golf champion, will close up his desk as assistant first vice-president of an Atlanta bank May 31 and begin a year of military training.

Yates, also a former national intercollegiate champion, said he believed it would be "a great experience for me. There's no finer organization than the Army."

Kishon Appointed

LEWISTON, Maine (AP)—Anton Kishon, who was a weight-throwing star and football player at Bates College here, has been named football coach at Punchard High School at North Andover, Mass. He has been teaching at Moses Brown School in Providence, R. I. He was graduated from Bates in 1937. His home was in Chicago.

Baker Sent to Pirates

CINCINNATI (AP)—Bill Baker, third string catcher for the Cincinnati Reds, has been sent to the Pittsburgh Pirates on waivers, reducing the World Champion squad to its required 25-man size for the season. Baker wore Red livery throughout 1940, coming here from Indianapolis of the American Association.

Norfolk Golf League

Standings

	Won	Lost
*Blue Hill	25	11
*Sharon	22	14
*Norfolk	22	14
*Brockton	18½	17½
*Franklin	10½	25½
*Furnace Brook	10	26

*One match unplayed.

Results May 11

Norfolk 10½, Furnace Brook 1½.
Blue Hill 8, Brockton 4.
Sharon 7½, Franklin 4½.

Stars Expected to Play Practice Round Tuesday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Except for a few minor details, everything is in readiness for the M. G. A.'s Big Eight golf tournament at The Country Club on Wednesday, and local links followers are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the octet of super-stars who will compete for $1,500 in prize money for the benefit of the British War Relief Fund.

Although every one of the eight has guaranteed his presence here Wednesday, it is not known now just when they will arrive. According to John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A., all but Byron Nelson should be here tomorrow in time to get in a practice round at the Clyde Street course.

Nelson, the present P. G. A. champion, plans to fly here from the Inverness Club in Toledo, Ohio, and stay with his great friend, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester. Jug is the only local entrant in the Big Eight affair, a position he fully deserves because of his record of the past few years.

Here Tomorrow

The rest of the field—Craig Wood, Sammy Snead, Jimmy Demaret, Ben Hogan, Lawson Little, Jimmy Thomson—is expected to arrive by train either tonight or tomorrow morning and take up quarters arranged for them at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The schedule for the tournament calls for these eight leading professionals to play 18 holes starting at 10 a. m., and then to be paired differently for a second round of 18 holes starting at 3:15 p. m. At 2:30 p. m., they will compete in a long-distance driving contest which may provide as much interest as the tournament itself.

So far there is no definite report on the sale of the $1.50 tickets, of which 5,000 have been placed at the offices of the M. G. A. and the British War Relief Society and at the pro shops of Greater Boston clubs. All unsold tickets will be called in tomorrow, and if rumor is correct a heavy sale should be reported.

Worthwhile Souvenirs

Programs, priced at 25 cents each, have been printed and are a worthwhile souvenir of the event. It contains the yardage of The Country Club course hole by hole, names of the contestants with two spaces opposite each in which to record scores, drawings of each star and thumbnail sketches of his career, the order of events, and a foreword by Mel Merritt, President of the M. G. A., who thought up this tournament. On the cover is a patriotic drawing by Savrann of the Harvard A. A. News, depicting Uncle Sam carrying his clubs up to a green with John Bull walking beside him with a scorecard.

* * *

The Big Eight tourney headlines a full week of golf in which amateurs, professionals, women, and collegians all will take part. . . The N. E. P. G. A. met in a Metropolitan-style amateur-pro event at Woodland today, the ladies competed in district matches today and will stage their Hey-Day tournaments Thursday, and the collegians will stage their New England individual championships at Oakley Friday and Saturday. . . In addition there will be play-offs in both divisions of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League at Stamford, Conn., Friday with the winners meeting there Saturday for the team championship. . . Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth will play for the Northern Division title, and Princeton, Georgetown, and Penn State will meet for the Southern Division crown.

* * *

Watch out for Emery Stratton of Charles River in the Woodland invitation medal and match play tournament Friday and Saturday. . . . Emery, who won last year, has been playing exceptionally fine golf this spring. . . Ted Bishop, who makes Woodland his home course, also cannot be overlooked. . . . The State champion has done all right so far in the two tournaments he has entered—he tied for second at Andover, and tied for first at Framingham over the week end. . . Paired with J. Howard Bushway, Ted tied Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham and Dr. Thomas E. Dinan of Framingham and will play off later. . . This marked the fourth consecutive year that the tall Woodlander has come in at the top at Framingham.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Trackmen Surprise

The least optimistic of the Harvard coaches at the Varsity Club luncheon last Thursday apparently either understated or underestimated the Harvard track and field forces. Coach Jaako Mikkola stressed a courageous group of sophomores available as the only hope and then bucked rain and a heavily favored Dartmouth team to win in the Stadium Saturday, 76⅓ to 58⅔.

Dartmouth was primed for this meet and had hoped to win for the first time in the Stadium since 1911. Five Crimson performers turned tables on Dartmouth athletes who had beaten them in the winter indoor meet. The victory does not mean that Harvard has even prospectively great performers, but it does pay tribute to Coach Mikkola and to the team spirit of the Crimson band.

* * *

After a long spell of western supremacy, a ray of hope exploded in Andover, Mass., when Harvey Kelsey ran the 100-yard dash against Harvard and Dartmoutn freshmen in 9.5 seconds and then bettered another school record by negotiating the 220 in 21.1 seconds. Two more records went by the board when Don Burnham of Dartmouth ran the mile in 4m. 26.6s. and Johnny Fisher of Andover threw the hammer 195ft. 2in. These marks are encouraging to eastern track enthusiasts.

* * *

Cornell is out in front as was expected in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, but everyone is wondering what has happened to Yale. . . . Rated as a contender with the Big Red, the Elis are in sixth place in the standing—one spot lower than Harvard. . . . It might be the breaks, for Yale's outstanding pitcher, gave only four hits Saturday but lost to Dartmouth 2-0. . . . The trouble was that a sophomore Indian hurler, Will Gray, also gave only four hits. . . . Three errors by Harrison's teammates proved costly. . . . In other league games Saturday Harvard came up with three runs in the ninth to beat Princeton 7-4, while Walt Sickles pitched Cornell to a 7-2 win over Columbia.

* * *

Leslie Pawson, this year's B. A. A. Marathon victor, Saturday won the 14-mile handicap road race of the Point of Pines Boys' Club in Revere. . . . Leslie ran from scratch, as did Johnny Kelley and Gerard Cote, two former B. A. A. winners, and made a record of 1:10:43 for the course. . . . Kelley finished second and Cote 12th. . . . The veteran Clarence DeMar came in 27th.

* * *

Boston University and Worcester Tech ran off their postponed track meet at Nickerson Field today. . . . On Saturday Eddie Dugger paced Tufts to an 88⅔ to 46⅓ victory over Massachusetts State. . . . The I. C. 4-A champion won the high hurdles and both dashes. . . . Harvard's track team was not the only one to pull off an upset by beating Dartmouth. . . . Princeton's underdog cindermen turned back Yale 70-65. . . . Maine won the State title in track by scoring 66⅓ points at Waterville Saturday. . . . Bates was second, Bowdoin third, and Colby last.

Princeton Wins

Princeton University dinghy sailors captured the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's national dinghy championship and the Morss Memorial Trophy on the Charles River yesterday after two days of racing.

Tiger skippers, Gardner Cox and S. Trevor Pardee and their crews, Wally Schaff and Henry B. Wilmer, finished the eight race finals with a total of 119 points. Harvard finishes as runnerup with 109 points; M. I. T. had 104; Northeastern 101; Dartmouth and Yale 71 each; Navy 69; Coast Guard 62, and Michigan 55.

Army Calls Yates

ATLANTA (AP)—Charlie Yates, former British open golf champion, will close up his desk as assistant first vice-president of an Atlanta bank May 31 and begin a year of military training.

Yates, also a former national intercollegiate champion, said he believed it would be "a great experience for me. There's no finer organization than the Army."

Kishon Appointed

LEWISTON, Maine (AP)—Anton Kishon, who was a weight-throwing star and football player at Bates College here, has been named football coach at Punchard High School at North Andover, Mass. He has been teaching at Moses Brown School in Providence, R. I. He was graduated from Bates in 1937. His home was in Chicago.

Baker Sent to Pirates

CINCINNATI (AP)—Bill Baker, third string catcher for the Cincinnati Reds, has been sent to the Pittsburgh Pirates on waivers, reducing the World Champion squad to its required 25-man size for the season. Baker wore Red livery throughout 1940, coming here from Indianapolis of the American Association.

Norfolk Golf League

Standings

	Won	Lost
*Blue Hill	25	11
*Sharon	22	14
*Norfolk	22	14
*Brockton	18½	17½
*Franklin	10½	25½
*Furnace Brook	10	26

*One match unplayed.

Results May 11

Norfolk 10½, Furnace Brook 1½.
Blue Hill 8, Brockton 4.
Sharon 7½, Franklin 4½.

Bartell's Peppery Chatter Will Be Missed by Detroit

DETROIT, May 12 (AP)—Baseball games at Briggs Stadium, home of the Detroit Tigers, won't sound the same without Dick Bartell chattering away at his shortstop post.

In fact, the silence may be shattering.

First baseman Rudy York often has been publicized for his Indian stoicism; second baseman Charley Gehringer and shortstop Frank Croucher, who displaced Bartell, are both famous for economy of words, and the voice of third baseman Frank (Pinky) Higgins has neither the resonance nor the carrying power of Bartell's.

No Immediate Plans

Yesterday at Chicago, after the Tigers had dropped a 2-to-1 decision to the White Sox, Manager Del Baker announced Bartell's unconditional release. The peppery shortstop, who recently had been riding the bench, left immediately for his home in Detroit, while his team mates departed for Washington.

Baker said one of the Tiger farm hands would be added to the roster, and indications were that Boyd Perry would be recalled from Buffalo in the International League.

Bartell, declaring his release came as a surprise, said he had no immediate plans for the rest of the season.

He moved to Detroit in the winter of 1939 when the Chicago Cubs swapped him for Bill Rogell. The deal appeared to be just another trade of one worn-out ball player for another, but Bartell, after 13 seasons in the National League, regained his old-time vitality and became one of the ringleaders in Detroit's unexpected drive for the American League pennant.

Sparked the Giants

The loquacious Bartell began his career as a professional in 1927 with Bridgeport of the Eastern League. The same year he reached the majors via Pittsburgh and in 1930 was traded to the Philadelphia Phillies. Five years later New York gave up four players to sign him, and he proved the investment in pepper the Giants needed to capture two pennants.

Two years ago he figured in a six-player trade that sent him to the Cubs, who found him of little value because of injuries.

Bartell's lifetime major league batting average is .286. In three world series he batted .294.

Triple Golf Tie

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., May 12 (AP)—Penn State, Georgetown and Princeton finished in a triple tie for the southern division title in the Eastern Collegiate Golf Association competition.

Penn State beat Pennsylvania 6-3 to create the three-way deadlock while Georgetown defeated Cornell, 8 to 1, and Princeton downed Pittsburgh, 7 to 2. In the morning matches Princeton beat Penn State, 5 to 4; Georgetown humbled Pitt, 6 to 3; and Penn defeated Cornell, 8 to 1.

A playoff for the southern title will be held next Friday at Stamford, Conn. The winner will play the northern division champs at Stamford on Saturday for the title. Georgetown won last year.

Dick Harris, of Georgetown, won medal honors with a two-under-par 67.

American Soccer League

(N. E. Division)

Boston Celts 3, Swedish Americans 1.
Fall River 2, Lucy Recs 0.

College Rugby

Result May 10

Harvard 46, Queen's R. C. 3.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D. Di Maggio cf	6	1	3	6	1	0	0
Spence rf	5	2	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	6	2	3	4	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	2	2	2	15	0	0	0
Cronin ss	4	2	3	4	2	4	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	0	0	1	10	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	2	6	0	1	1
Pytlak c	4	1	2	2	6	0	0
Johnson p	4	1	1	3	0	3	0
Totals	40	13	17	26	27	18	1
NEW YORK							
Rizzuto ss	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Rolfe 3b	5	0	0	0	0	3	1
Keller lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	5	1	3	3	2	0	0
Gordon 1b	1	2	1	1	11	0	2
Rosar c	3	2	1	2	2	0	0
Bordagaray rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Priddy 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Chandler p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peck p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Crosetti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stanceau p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Ruling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Branch p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	5	7	8	24	11	3

*Batted for Peck in 7th. †Batted for Stanceau in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	7	1	0	0	0	3	0	—	13
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	5

Runs batted in, Spence, Doerr, Williams, Priddy 2, Cronin 3, Tabor 5, Foxx, Rosar 2. Two-base hits, Cronin, Williams, Tabor, Rosar, D. Di Maggio. Three-base hit D. Di Maggio. Home run, Tabor. Double plays, Rolfe, Priddy and Gordon; Priddy, Rizzuto and Gordon; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 11, New York 10. Base on balls, by Chandler 2; by Johnson 3; by Peek 5; by Stanceau 2. Struck out, by Johnson 6; by Peek 2; by Branch. Hits, off Chandler, 8 in 1 2-3 innings; off Stanceau, 3 in 1 inning; off Peek, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Branch, 1 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Johnson. Passed ball, Pytlak. Losing pitcher, Chandler. Umpires, Geisel, Passarella and Pipgras. Attendance, 34,000. Time, 2h. 34m.

Braves

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rucker, cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Whitehead, 2b	4	1	1	4	4	3	0
Young, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Danning, c	4	1	1	2	6	0	0
Ott, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Arnovich, lf	4	2	2

California Tennis Fans Interested in Comeback Plans of Helen Wills Moody Roark

Mrs. Gregg Lifur Defeats Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Newell

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Make way for our Queen Helen, folks, she's on her way back.

After a layoff of several years, Helen Wills Moody Roark has given herself a testing drill on the tennis court recently and has decided that she is in a good enough condititon to stage a comeback again.

Now married to the polo star, Aidan Roark, the former international net champ has been taking it easy at her home in the exclusive Palos Verdes Estates on the shores of the Pacific Ocean near Los Angeles.

For the last several weeks she has been practicing diligently and, at this writing, appears to be ready.

So satisfied is she, in fact, that she has filed an entry in the Southern California tennis championships to be held May 17-25 at the Los Angeles Tennis Club. At first she will appear only in the mixed doubles event. Her partner will be Johnny Moreno of the Westside Tennis Club.

Her future plans hinge on this event, but fans are confident that she will be pleased with her showing. In that case she will enter a large number of California tourneys and might even end up the season in the East.

Mrs. Roark, who has won eight Wimbledon championships and seven United States titles, has a good chance to regain the national championship if she takes her comeback seriously.

* * *

Local tennis enthusiasts who were reported angered somewhat by the move of the Southern California Tennis Association in refusing permission for Jack Tidball to compete in its tourney because he was connected with a sporting goods firm, were greatly pleased by the cordial invitation tendered him by the Northern California tennis association to compete in its tournament last week end at Berkeley.

To make it even better, the northern group sent him traveling expenses and promised him board and room for the duration of the tournament.

Confronted with this news, the S. C. T. A. curtly said, "No comment."

* * *

With even added prestige because of his successes in Florida winter tournaments, Smiley Quick, who copped the Southern California Amateur Golf Championships last summer, will defend his title next month at Oakmont Country Club.

He won seven out of 11 tourneys in the South and is confident that he will lead the field when the meet opens June 9.

* * *

All the world loves a successful sporting veteran. That is the reason for the unbounding joy here over the victory by Mrs. Gregg Lifur in the recent Southern California women's links tourney.

Mrs. Lifur won her first Southland golf title in the spring of 1926. Since that time, she has won the crown five times, including her latest conquest over Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Newell, holder of the title for the past two years.

Witnesses to the match agreed that Mrs. Lifur probably never played steadier than when she obtained a 3-and-2 victory in the 34-hole match.

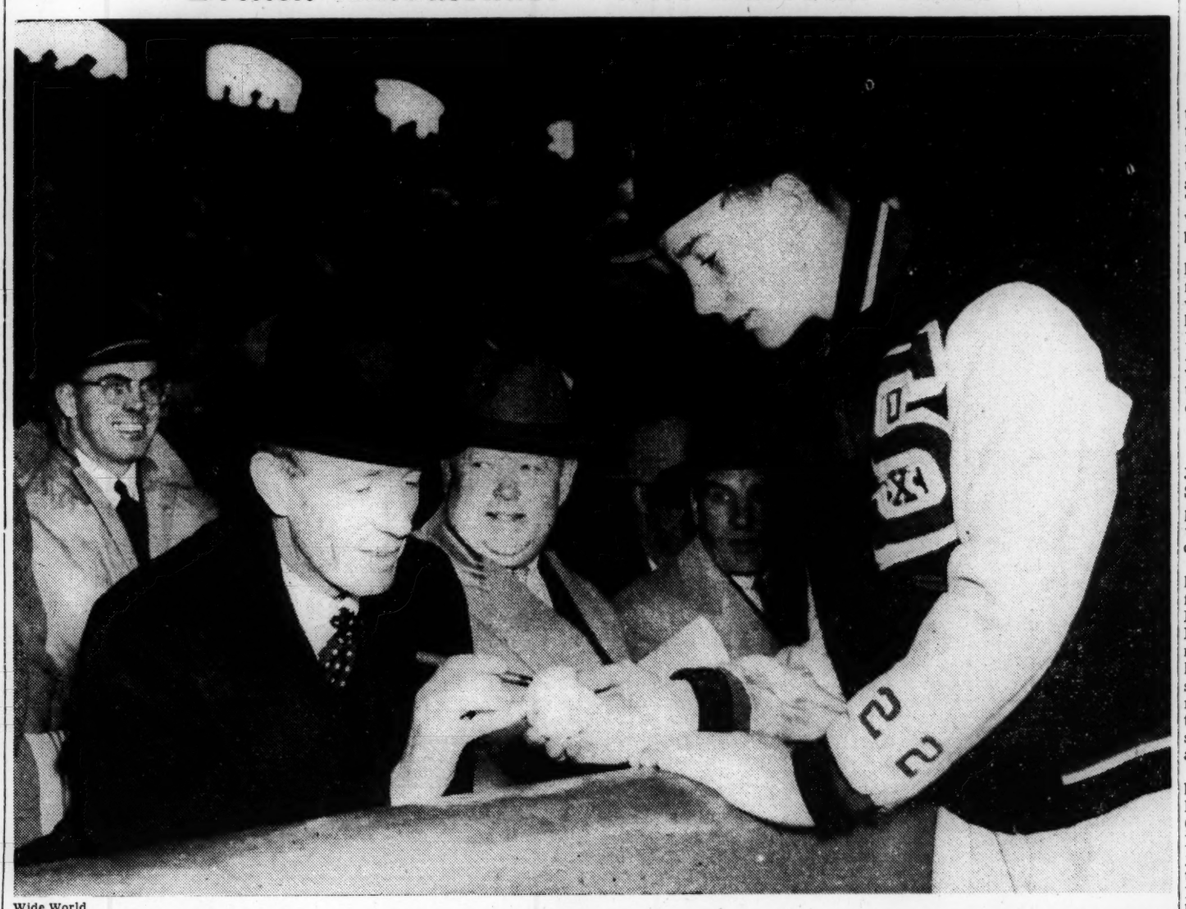
Many, many years ago, she became the first woman student body president at the University of Southern California. After her graduation she took up golf in 1924. She played in her first championship tournament the following year and in 1926 won the title. She also has been victorious in four State title plays, won the Women's Western, and was a semifinalist in the nationals at one school letter.

A. S., 3d.

Did You Know?

Chuck Klein holds the big League record for assists by an outfielder in one season—44 with the Phillies in 1930. Old Baker Bowl, with its short right field fence, was a contributing factor.

British Ambassador Views Baseball Game



Wide World

CHICAGO—Young Charlie Comiskey, 15-year-old future president of the Chicago White Sox baseball club, reverses the usual baseball procedure when he asks Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, to autograph a baseball. Lord Halifax saw his first baseball game Saturday as guest of American League President Will Harridge at Comiskey Park, home of White Sox, who were playing Detroit.

Oklahoma A. & M. Conceded Missouri Valley Track Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 11—There's only one thing certain about the 34th annual Missouri Valley conference track and field championships here Friday and Saturday—Oklahoma A. & M. will win the team title. Drake is the only other outfit with half a chance to halt the three-year Aggie reign, and the Bulldogs are completely lacking in muscle men and are almost as bad off for jumpers.

This deficiency in the field events would be enough in itself to keep Drake from winning the championship, but to make it sure the Bulldogs won't bring their four crack half-milers to the Valley games.

Shipped to Coast

These four—Capt. Harold Albee, Forrest Jamieson, Bob Barsalou and Lowell Baal—will be shipped to the coast for the big relays there. They'll compete in the two-mile relay, an event in which they set a Drake Relays record of 7 minutes 41.8 seconds recently.

Baal's absence costs the Valley meet its most likely record-breaking possibility, for the Drake junior frequently has beaten the 1:55.5 mark hung up by Herschel Burrus of the Aggies in 1938. Last year Baal beat Burrus but a rainstorm ruined his chance at the record.

A big if hangs over the high jump, too. A few weeks ago Oklahoma A. & M.'s Don Boydston seemed certain to beat the 6-5 standard set by Drake's Linn Philson in 1936. Don has done 6-9½, but pulled a muscle the other day and may be pressed to even win the event this week.

Jumper Handicapped

Somewhat the same situation exists in the broad jump where W. L. Clapham of A. & M., who's done 24 feet 11¾ inches, is handicapped by a foot injury and may be pushed to beat back the challenge of Allen (Red) Lindow of Washington, who won the event a year ago. The Valley record of 23-11¾ was set back in 1928 by Spangler of Kansas.

Lindow, who won the 220 and the broad jump at Des Moines to take high point honors last year, is figured along with Clapham as the Valley's best sprinters, but neither is expected to threaten Roland Locke's Valley Marks of 9.6 in the 100 and 20.7 in the 200.

There's a chance—and a very good one—that the loop high hurdles standard of 14.6 set in 1916 by George Simpson of Missouri and tied in 1938 by R. V. Wright of the Cowboys may be bettered. The Aggies boast the fastest quartet of college hurdlers in America and three of those boys—Ross Nichols, Bill Munn and Ralph Ttate—all have run under the record time.

Men Too Good

Ray Sears' 4:18.2 in the mile and Forrest Efaw's 9:25.5 in the two-mile seem much too good for the current crop of Valley distance men who will be headed by Drake's Bill Roberts and Dave Griffith and by the Aggies' George Gibson.

If Drake contributes a record to the festivities it may be either in the mile relay or 440-yard dash. Coach Bill Easton is confident that his quartet of John Saur, Tom Higgins, Loren Pollet and John Jensen can better Missouri's 1928 mark of 3:20.8, and he figures that Saur or Jensen might do better than Tate's 1938 440-yard mark of 48.7.

Missouri Valley Records

100-Yard Dash—9.6 seconds, Locke (Nebraska) 1926.
220-Yard Dash—20.7 seconds, Locke (Nebraska) 1926.
120-Yard High Hurdles—14.6 seconds, Simpson (Missouri) 1916 and Wright (Oklahoma A. & M.) 1938.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—23.6 seconds, Simpson (Missouri) 1916.
440-Yard Run—48.7 seconds. Tate (Oklahoma A. & M.) 1938.
880-Yard Run—1 minute 55.5 seconds, Burrus (Oklahoma A. & M.) 1938.
One Mile Run—4 minutes 18.2 seconds, Sears (Butler) 1933.
Two Mile Run—9 minutes 25.5 seconds, Efaw (Oklahoma A. & M.) 1933.
High Jump—6 foot 5 inches, Philson (Drake) 1936.
Broad Jump—23 feet 11¾ inches, Spangler (Kansas) 1928.
Javelin Throw—197.97 feet, Rigney (Oklahoma A. & M.) 1934.
Shot Put—48 feet 4½ inches, Dillon (Drake) 1939.
Discus Throw—145 feet 2¾ inches, Richerson (Missouri) 1926.
One Mile Relay—3 minutes 20.8 seconds, Missouri, 1928.

Other Week End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Louise Suggs, Lithia Springs, Ga., upsets Mrs. Dan Chandler to win Southern women's golf championship with 7-and-6 triumph.

* * *

NEW YORK—Walter S. Beaver, Conshohocken, Pa., breaks 197 of possible 200 targets to take 36th Amateur Trap Shooting Championship of America.

* * *

NEW YORK—Fred Jacoby, veteran North Bergen, N. J., professional speedboat driver, wins 14th Albany-New York outboard marathon, traveling 132 mile course in 3:06.53 to average 41.657 m. p. h.

* * *

CINCINNATI—John M. Deni, Pittsburgh truck driver, wins National A. A. U., 50,000 meter walk in 5h., 19m., 43s.

Texas League

DALLAS, May 12 (AP)—Official Texas League standings including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	16	5	.762
Shreveport	13	9	.591
Oklahoma City	11	9	.550
San Antonio	12	11	.522
Fort Worth	12	14	.462
Beaumont	9	12	.429
Dallas	9	14	.391
Tulsa	7	15	.318

Canadian-American

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 12 (AP)—The official Canadian-American League standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Three Rivers	3	1	.750
Utica	2	1	.667
Oneonta	2	1	.667
Gloversville	2	2	.500
Amsterdam	2	2	.500
Pittsfield	1	2	.333
Rome	1	2	.333
Quebec	1	3	.250

College Polo

Results May 10

Yale 12, Princeton 7.
Army 11, Harvard 3.
Penn M. C. 12, West Shore (Harrisburg) 4.

American Soccer League

(Lewis Cup Series Final)

Philadelphia German-Americans 4, Brookhattan 0. (Philadelphia wins total-goal series, 4-2).

Rice Features Cotton Track Meet Carnival

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 12 (AP)—Four meet records, one of them a sparkling 9:02.9 performance by Greg Rice of Notre Dame in the "British Two-Mile," were set yesterday as athletes from all sections of the nation vied here in the seventh annual Cotton Carnival track meet.

Trailed doggedly by Mel Trutt, Indiana distance star, the Notre Dame sensation running unattached piled on the pace in the last lap to break the tape 20 yards ahead of Trutt. Forest Efaw of Oklahoma A. & M. was third. The old record was 9:03.2 set last year by Walter Mehl of Wisconsin.

Carnival Mark Set

Earle Meadows, co-holder of the world pole vault record, leaped 14 feet, 2⅛ inches to crack the old Carnival mark of 13 feet, 8¾ inches. Meadows, whose official record is 14 feet, 11 inches, set the bar up to 14 feet, 9 inches, but failed to top it in three attempts.

Flashing a furious burst of speed in the stretch, Roy Cochran of the University of Indiana nipped Joe Matyunas, Michigan Normal star running unattached, at the tape to win the 440-yard dash in 48.8 seconds.

Indiana clicked again in the next event when long-legged Campbell Kane sprinted beautifully on the final turn to win the E. H. Crump Invitation mile, named for Memphis' political leader. He overhauled Ralph Schwartzkopf, University of Michigan star, in the stretch. The time was 4:11.8. John Munski, University of Missouri, was third.

Wolcott Speeds

Fred Wolcott, former Rice Institute speedster, set a new meet record in winning the 120-yard high hurdle in 14.2 seconds. The old record was 14.3 seconds. Marsh Farmer, Texas Tech boy running unattached, was second, and Allan Tolmich, Wayne University timbertopper, also running unattached, third.

Wolcott racked up his second win of the day when he sprinted the 220-yard low hurdle in 23.7, one-tenth second short of the meet record. Farmer, only other contestant in the event, trailed by three yards.

Vanderbilt set a new meet record in the closed Tri-State Mile relay, winning in 3.21.6. The old record was 3:23.4 set by Mississippi State last year.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, May 12 (AP)—Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	25	5	.833
Nashville	18	14	.563
Memphis	14	12	.538
Knoxville	13	16	.448
Chattanooga	12	16	.429
New Orleans	12	16	.429
Birmingham	12	18	.400
Little Rock	7	17	.320

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, May 11:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Williamsport	14	6	.700
Wilkes-Barre	12	8	.600
Binghamton	9	7	.563
Hartford	8	7	.533
Scranton	9	9	.500
Elmira	9	9	.500
Albany	4	11	.267
Springfield	4	12	.250

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standings including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	25	9	.735
Seattle	19	16	.543
San Diego	19	16	.543
San Francisco	18	18	.500
Hollywood	16	18	.471
Oakland	15	20	.429
Los Angeles	14	20	.412
Portland	12	21	.364

Viscount Halifax Balks At Traditional Trimming

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Viscount Halifax enjoyed his first American baseball game Saturday, but balked at one of its traditional trimmings—the hot dog.

The British Ambassador to the United States entered a box without fanfare during the fourth inning of the Chicago White Sox and the Detroit Tigers game, but as he made his exit at the end of the seventh, many spectators applauded and he smiled and raised his hand to the brim of his hat.

In the midst of his visit to Comiskey Park, someone handed him a hot dog. He unwrapped the paper napkin gingerly and asked:

"What's inside it?"

Balks at Hot Dog

He was informed that it was sausage and that, moreover, the King and Queen of England had eaten similar fare at the Roosevelt estate in Hyde Park, N. Y.

"I know it," he stated, but he didn't eat it anyway.

Many situations excited his curiosity.

A fast fielding play with men on base prompted the envoy to query: "Do they throw the ball to hit the runner?"

A player swinging two bats while he awaited his turn at the plate caused him to inquire: "What's that chap planning to do?"

When an umpire walked over to the Sox dugout to silence a "bench jockey," the Viscount wanted to know: "Why is he walking away?"

"Difficult Job"

Told that the arbiter quelled loud or profane criticism, he laughed and commented: "He has a difficult job."

Lord Halifax was tutored by one of the top authorities on the sport—President Will Harridge of the American League, who was host to the Ambassador's party.

The tall, gaunt statesman waved a score card in the best Connie Mack manner; autographed a baseball for Charles Comiskey, 15, a part owner of the Sox; stood up for the seventh inning stretch; and lapsed into the ways of diplomacy only when asked how the American pastime compared with cricket.

"It's difficult to compare," Lord Halifax, an old cricketer, explained, "when you don't know the niceties of baseball. But it's a grand game."

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association

(Northern Division)

STANDINGS

	W	L	For	Points Ag.
Yale	4	1	34	11
Dartmouth	4	1	30	15
Harvard	4	1	20½	24½
Williams	3	3	21	24
Holy Cross	1	4	14½	30½
Brown	0	5	16	29

Results May 10

Harvard 5, Holy Cross 4.
Yale 9, Brown 0.
Dartmouth 7, Williams 2.
Yale 9, Harvard 0.
Dartmouth 6½, Holy Cross 2½.
Williams 5, Brown 4.

Results May 11

Dartmouth 7, Yale 2.
Harvard 5, Williams 4.
Holy Cross 5, Brown 4.

College Baseball

Results May 10

Harvard 7, Princeton 4.
Army 9, Pennsylvania 6.
Cornell 7, Columbia 2.
Villanova 3, Williams 1.
Dartmouth 2, Yale 0.
Providence College 8, Villanova 5.
Vermont 6, Middlebury 0.
Michigan State 10, Notre Dame 2.
Lowell Textile vs. Trinity (canceled, wet grounds).
Syracuse 12, Penn State 8.
Arnold 1, Springfield 0 (seven innings).
American International 5, Arnold 0 (seven innings).
Colgate 9, Rutgers 3.
Fordham 8, Boston College 5.
Lafayette 5, Lehigh 0.
L. I. U. 7, Brooklyn 5.
Michigan 7, Illinois 2.
Navy 9, Virginia 0.
N. Y. U. 6, Manhattan 4.
Swarthmore 9, Haverford 3.
Syracuse 12, Penn State 8.

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 (AP)—Interstate League standings, including games of Sunday, May 11:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Reading	8	4	.667
Harrisburg	7	4	.636
Wilmington	7	5	.583
Trenton	7	5	.583
Hagerstown	6	4	.600
Allentown	4	8	.333
Bridgeport	4	8	.333
Lancaster	3	8	.273

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Red Ruffing broke New York Yankees' losing streak of nine games by blanking Boston Red Sox, 4-0.

Three Years Ago

Hank Greenberg hit seventh home run of season and went into tie with Jimmy Foxx for American League lead.

Spring Hill Has No Tennis Coach But Still Wins

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—The five-man tennis team of little Spring Hill College does not have a coach. They just practice among themselves and then whale any team they meet.

Drawn from a student body of less than 300, the team has won 51 consecutive matches in the last three years. They've waded through such teams as Northwestern, Alabama, Auburn, Kentucky, Mississippi and Mississippi State.

Red-haired Lou Faquin of Memphis, Tenn., is No. 1 man. Next in line is Ed Moylan of Trenton, N. J., who holds his city and state singles championships and has now won all 29 of his singles engagements in collegiate competition. Other members are Sandy Lund of Pensacola, Fla., and Billy Wiggins and Pud Floyd, both of Memphis.

Waner Released By Brooklyn To Seek Other Post

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Outfielder Paul Waner is unconditionally released by the Brooklyn Dodgers and Pitcher Van Lingle Mungo was removed from the playing list to await transfer to another team.

Waner was signed by Brooklyn after being released by Pittsburgh last winter and started the season as a Dodger regular but was benched when his hitting fell off.

Sources close to the Dodger management speculated that Mungo, long-time Dodger hurler, would be sent to Montreal of the International League under option.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 11

International League

Syracuse 7-0, Newark 1-2.
Rochester 6-11, Toronto 3-10.
Jersey City 5-1, Buffalo 4-4.
Montreal 15-11, Baltimore 3-4.

American Association

Kansas City 5-2, Toledo 1-5.
Louisville 5-4, Minneapolis 4-2.
Indianapolis 7-0, St. Paul 6-3.
Columbus 8-5, Milwaukee 1-3.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 10-2, Portland 3-4.
Sacramento 5-6, Oakland 4-7.
Hollywood 13-1, Los Angeles 1-6.
Seattle 4-2, San Diego 1-5.

Texas League

San Antonio 10-2, Dallas 1-1.
Shreveport 2-0, Tulsa 0-2.
Beaumont-Oklahoma City (rain).
Houston-Fort Worth (rain).

Southern Association

Birmingham 5-0, Atlanta 4-6.
New Orleans 8-7, Chattanooga 2-0.
Little Rock 9-1, Knoxville 7-1.
Nashville 3-8, Memphis 2-4.

Eastern League

Elmira 3-0, Binghamton 2-3.
Williamsport 5-2, Albany 0-4.
Wilkes Barre 6-2, Hartford 3-1.
Scranton 3-12, Springfield 2-5.

International League

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	16	7	.696
Montreal	15	8	.652
Rochester	13	11	.542
Buffalo	12	11	.522
Jersey City	12	13	.480
Syracuse	9	11	.450
Baltimore	8	16	.333
Toronto	7	15	.318

College Track

Results May 10

University of Pennsylvania 90, Cornell 45.
Tufts 88⅔, Mass. State 46⅓.
Vermont 74½, Middlebury 60½.
Harvard 76½, Dartmouth 58⅔.
Army 66¼, Penn State 59¾.
Michigan 90, Ohio State 41.
Michigan T. 92, Wayne 38.
Navy 75⅔, North Carolina 50⅓.
Notre Dame 90½, Michigan State 40½.
Penn 90, Cornell 45.
Princeton 70, Yale 65.
Wisconsin 94, Iowa 37.
"Quad" Meet—Maine 66⅓, Bowdoin 28, Colby 24½, Bates 18½.
"Tri" Meet— Minnesota 63½, Northwestern 46, Chicago 44½.

College Golf

Results May 10

Army 7, Colgate 2.
Detroit 12½, Michigan T. 5½.
Georgetown 8, Pittsburgh 3.
Michigan 20½, Ohio State 6½.
Penn 8, Cornell 1.
Princeton 5, Penn State 4.
Wesleyan 6, Haverford 0.

Pawtucket Wins Open Soccer Cup

DETROIT, May 12 (AP) — The Pawtucket Rangers scored three times in an overtime period yesterday to defeat the Detroit Chrsylers, 4 to 3, and win the National open soccer cup on a total goal count of 8 to 5.

Detroit, which had dropped the first game of the series, 4 to 2, at Pawtucket, built up an early 3-0 lead in yesterday's battle on first and second period goals by Neil Campbell, John Lenard and Tony Barra.

With 25 seconds to play, Ed Valentine, Rangers' center forward, kicked the point that gave the easterners a 5-5 total-goals tie and sent the game into a 30-minute overtime. In the extra period Dan McEwen scored twice and Tom Florie once, while Detroit was blanked.

Basketball Coaches To Meet in New Orleans in '42

Members of the National Association of Basketball Coaches will hold their 1942 annual meeting at New Orleans March 18, 19, and 20, Nelson H. Norgren, president of the Association and head coach of basketball at the University of Chicago, announced today.

The meeting will be held in conjunction with the eastern play-offs in the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which are scheduled for March 20 and 21, also in New Orleans. In addition, the national basketball rules committee of the United States and Canada will meet in New Orleans March 23 and 24.

The basketball coaches will be the guests March 18 of the New Orleans Midwinter Sports Association at its golf tournament, Norgren announced.

College Tennis

Results May 10

St. Lawrence 5, Middlebury 4.
Yale 7, Amherst 2.
Army 7, Columbia 2.
Colgate 6, Syracuse 3.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Brooklyn 0.
Manhattan 6, Temple 3.
Michigan 7, Ohio State 2.
Northwestern 5, Western Michigan 4.

Dodgers, Cleveland First With East-West Games Near

By the Associated Press

While the Brooklyn Dodgers, two full games out in front in the National League, head West today, and the Cleveland Indians, pacing the American League by three, are bound for their first swing through the East, the New York Yankees finish up their first road trip in Boston. This temporarily stationary position making them fit subjects for study, it develops that the Yankees, lo and behold, are in fourth place. This would seem a surprising level for a team which the experts thought would battle the Indians for the pennant.

But the figures back of the Yankees' performance for the season's first four weeks leave little doubt why their status is so humble. They have, at present, only two regulars batting over .300 (Bill Dickey, .371, and Joe Di Maggio, .320) and, what is more important, have yet to get a winning pitching job from one of their highly-touted rookies.

Red Sox Second

They plumbed the season's low yesterday, when the Boston Red Sox dropped them out of second place with a 13-5 shellacking in which four Yankee hurlers were clubbed for 17 hits.

Spud Chandler started the game, his third, and for the third time finished it in the showers. Steve Peek, Charlie Stanceu and Norm Branch followed him to the mound, which might just as well have been in front of a firing squad. The erstwhile sluggers really had the tables turned on them in the second, when the Sox sent 12 men to the plate and seven across it.

Of the 14 contests the Yanks have won, three regulars—Marius Russo, Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez—have accounted for nine, Ernie Bonham, a regular after he joined the club last August, has turned in three more. But Stanceu, Peek, Branch and George Washburn, whose total of 62 wins last year in the minors looked great on paper, haven't contributed anything, having been used mostly in relief in games already lost.

Indians Split

While the Yanks were being thumped yesterday, the Indians, aided by home runs by Ray Mack and Hal Trosky, won the opener of a double-header from the St. Louis Browns, 7-5, but then were nosed out in the nightcap, 6-5. The Tribe seemed to have put this one on ice by scoring a run in the ninth for a 5-3 lead, but the Brownies bunched four singles to tie it in their half and triumphed in the tenth with a triple and single.

Another 10-inning battle saw the Washington Senators bow to the Philadelphia Athletics, 10-8. Buddy Lewis hit a two-run triple and then brought in the tying marker for the Nats in the ninth, only to become the goat an inning later when his error let in the A's winning run.

In Chicago, meanwhile, Ted Lyons, with nine days' rest, pitched a seven-hitter to best the Detroit Tigers and Tommy Bridges, 2-1. The White Sox veteran fanned five and walked six.

Higbe Scores

The Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals kept their two-game distance at the head of the National League parade, Brooklyn by shading the Phillies 6-5, and the Red Birds with a 7-4 conquest of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Kirby Higbe got into a lot of tight spots against his former Philadelphia team mates, but gave up only six hits. For the Cards, Lawyer Sam Nahem needed help from Ira Hutchinson in the eighth to quell the Pirates.

Another nice job of relief pitching, three-hit ball for eight innings by lanky southpaw Cliff Melton, gave the New York Giants an 8-3 decision over the Boston Braves. Billy Jurges' triple with the bases loaded featured the Giants' four-run second inning.

For the Chicago Cubs, the man of the day was Claude Passeau. The towering right-hander shackled the Cincinnati Reds except during one inning, the sixth, when they put together their only three hits, all singles, for their lone run. The Cubs meanwhile made a dozen safeties good for a 9-1 verdict.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	18	9	.667
Boston	11	8	.579
Chicago	12	9	.571
New York	14	11	.560
Detroit	11	12	.478
Philadelphia	9	13	.409
Washington	9	15	.375
St. Louis	7	14	.333

Results May 10

Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 8, Washington 7.
New York at Boston, postponed.

Results May 11

Boston 13, New York 5.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 5 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 10, Washington 8 (10 innings).
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	20	6	.769
St. Louis	16	8	.727
New York	12	10	.545
Cincinnati	10	12	.455
Boston	10	13	.435
Chicago	8	12	.400
Pittsburgh	6	13	.316
Philadelphia	7	17	.292

Results May 10

Boston 11, New York 3.
New York 4, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 1.
One game postponed.

Results May 11

St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 9, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, Boston 3.

Eastern Rowing Situation Offers No Favored Eights

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The 1941 "sprint" rowing season is at the beginning of the end and still there's no answer to the question of who might beat Washington in the four-mile championship at Poughkeepsie June 25.

Right now the only unbeaten crew in the east is Harvard, which as usual will engage Yale in their private duel at New London next month instead of rowing against the other "big time" colleges at Poughkeepsie. There's no telling what the Crimson might do against the far western rowing powers, for Harvard never has tried and results of short races give little if any indication of the outcome of the long race.

Idle last Saturday after winning its first two races, Harvard takes on Navy and Pennsylvania next Saturday in the Adams Cup race and winds up its spring season a week later, meeting Cornell and Syracuse.

Princeton Edges Up

Meanwhile Princeton, beaten only by Harvard, moved back toward the head of the list by whipping previously-undefeated Columbia, Massachusetts Tech and Penn in the classic Childs Cup Regatta Saturday. The Tigers made their debut on the Hudson last year, finishing last in the varsity race, but their manner of winning the Childs Cup indicated they may do better this spring. They rowed at a steady 30 beat most of the mile and three quarters and hit it up only to 34 in a finishing spurt that carried them to a length and a half triumph.

Columbia wasn't entirely eliminated as a threat. The Lions have weight and experience, which count heavily in the big race. Since they finished their sprint campaign with the Childs Cup, they'll have a longer session of training for Poughkeepsie.

Cornell Deflated

Cornell, rated off last year's performance and its veteran boatload as the chief eastern threat, was further deflated Saturday by losing to Syracuse in their annual dual clash. The margin of defeat was about as small as possible, one-fifth of a second in a two-mile test, but it left the Red varsity without a victory to show for two efforts. And Syracuse previously had lost to Yale, which later trailed Columbia and Penn in the Blackwell Cup race.

Next Saturday's program should help to clear up the situation a bit. In addition to the Adams Cup race, Cornell, Princeton and Yale clash in the annual Carnegie Cup Regatta at Ithaca and Syracuse will meet M. I. T., which will be back at Poughkeepsie this year despite its string of early-season reverses.

Rutgers Invited

Rutgers, which has been invited to make its first appearance on the Hudson this June, gets its final preliminary test in the Dad Vail Regatta at Marietta, Ohio. This is regarded as the "small college" championship and Rutgers is figured as an easy winner. The Scarlet, winner over Penn earlier this spring, captured the first race for the Edward L. Bill trophy Saturday, easily defeating Boston University and Dartmouth. Other members of the Dad Vail Association are American International, Marietta, Rollins, Springfield and Williams. None of these crews appears to be in a class with Rutgers this spring.

Also on next Saturday's program is the Wright Cup race for college 150-pound varsities, annual feature of the American Henley Regatta. It will be held at Cambridge, Mass., with a smaller field than usual. Cornell, Yale and Princeton's lightweights will be rowing at Ithaca but Columbia and Penn have indicated they will enter the Wright Cup race against Harvard, which trimmed Princeton and Yale for the Goldthwaite Cup Saturday.

American Association

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Kansas City	13	9	.591
Louisville	13	10	.565
Minneapolis	12	10	.545
Columbus	11	11	.500
Toledo	11	12	.478
Indianapolis	10	11	.476
St. Paul	11	13	.458
Milwaukee	8	13	.381

College Lacrosse

Results May 10

Army 17, Cornell 6.
Johns Hopkins 9, Princeton 3.
Loyola (Md.) 13, C. C. N. Y. 8.
New Hampshire 7, Harvard 4.
Stevens 12, Lehigh 4.
Syracuse 11, Rutgers 4.
Union 13, R. P. I. 3.
Princeton Freshmen 4, Yale Freshmen 1.
Harvard Freshmen 12, Andover 2.
Dartmouth 12, Tufts 0.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

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The Side of the Road Faces, For Food That Is Home-Cooked and Plenty of Parking Spaces It's 100 Webster Street, Right on the Highway And the Cost of a Fine Meal Is What You'd Like to Pay.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Saturday's sales 377,170
1941 volume to date 47,559,919
1940 volume to date 79,999,318

Stock Market Slightly Mixed; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Stocks had little appetite for another rally in today's market and the majority churned indifferently over a narrow range.

While small advances were held by many favorites from the opening on, there was a wide assortment of negligible minus signs in evidence near the final hour. Dealings were slack throughout, transfers for the full session being at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Growing fierceness of the British and German air bombings served to revive war nervousness to some extent, brokers said, although domestic business items generally were cheerful.

Among stocks up occasionally were Southern Railway, Douglas Aircraft, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Oil, Pure Oil, Socony-Vacuum, Newport News Shipbuilding and Sears Roebuck.

Inclined to falter were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, Western Union, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J. and U. S. Gypsulm.

In the curb support was accorded Aluminum of America, Driver-Harris, Bell Aircraft and Babcock & Wilcox.

Selected Bonds Active

Fairly brisk action in selected issues highlighted trading in an irregular bond market today.

Gains and losses of major fractions were approximately balanced through most of the list toward the last hour.

The best play was given a few utilities and coal company obligations, apparently in expectation of continued broadened demands for industrial power.

U. S. Governments, which obtained little attention in the stock market, slipped from 1/32 to 4/32 point in over-the-counter dealings after opening firmness. Although they later declined a bit, at one time the new taxable 2½s were traded at 104.

An underwriting syndicate headed by Harriman, Ripley & Co. and Otis & Co. signed up for an offering tomorrow, subject to SEC clearance, of $50,000,000 Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. 3 per cent debentures to be priced at 99. The proceeds will be used to redeem $44,600,000 of outstanding 3½ per cent debentures at 103 and to add to the company's cash funds.

In demand among the corporates were Hudson Coal 5s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron 5s, International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Studebaker 6s. More hesitant were Illinios Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Shell Union 2½s.

Canadian bonds were outstanding gainers in the foreign list, with gains of more than a point in some cases. A few of the Latin Americans also were in demand.

Rise in Retail Costs of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Retail costs of food in large cities increased 2.2 per cent between March 18 and April 15 in a general move reported from all sections of the country, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Reflecting earlier advances in wholesale markets, all groups of food were higher, with particularly sharp increases for fresh fruits and vegetables and such staples as flour, lard, butter, sugar, pork chops and eggs.

Retail prices of foods have shown moderate but steady advances since last November and prices are now 5 per cent higher than last autumn and 4½ per cent higher than a year ago. Notwithstanding the recent advance, however, they are lower than in 1937. Prices for certain cuts of meats, eggs, butter, lard and some of the fresh fruits and vegetables ranged from 10 to 20 per cent above April, 1940. Sugar prices were 7 per cent above last April, reflecting increased shipping costs and international quota agreements.

Wheat Off Sharply On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled almost three cents a bushel today as a result of profit taking and liquidation stimulated by Washington reports of proposed additional controls over commodity speculation and uncertainty concerning the Government loan rate for the new crop.

Reports that the Government may announce a wheat loan rate of 75 per cent of parity attracted attention inasmuch as recent congressional suggestions had indicated the rate would be fixed as high as 85 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Irregular				
TransueWmsSteelF	30c		June 14	May 20
Resumed				
Quissett Mill	$1		May 15	May 9
Interim				
Ventures Ltd	10c		June 25	June 10
Regular				
Cin N. O. T. Pac RR pf	$1.25	Q	June 2	May 15
Coast Cos G&Spf	31¼c	Q	June 16	May 26
Dom Fdry & St pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 20
Ely & Walker D G	25c		June 22	May 22
Do 1st pf	$3.50	S	July 15	July 3
Do 2nd pf	$3	S	July 15	July 3
Fireman's Fd Ind	50c	Q	June 16	June 5
Hanna (M. A.) pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 15
Knudsen Cr pf	15c	Q	May 26	May 15
Reliance Ins (Phila)	30c		June 14	May 23

Oil Prices Advanced

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Advances of one-half cent to one cent a gallon in prices of Pennsylvania lubricating oils as a result of heavy demand were announced today. Neutral oils and bright stocks were raised one cent and some grades of cylinder oils were boosted one-half cent.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	M'y 9
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'y 8
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	3	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
22⅝	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	12¾	Addressog (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	40	39½	40	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 8
⅝	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y10
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	M'y 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 8
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	150	149	150	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	13	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	M'y 9
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	2	27⅜	27	27	
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	3	17½	17½	17½	M'y10
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y10
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	54½	54	54	— ¾
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	44	43¾	44	M'y10
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	79	79	79	
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	M'y 9
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	2	27	26½	26⅝	— ¼
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	70⅜	70	70	— ⅛
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	19	19	19	M'y10
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 5
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 7
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y10
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1½g)	1	13	13	13	
17⅜	13⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y 8
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
173¼	117⅛	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	151¼	151⅛	151¼	+ ¼
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	4	187⅛	185⅛	185¾	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	1	34	34	34	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y10
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y 6
51	45⅞	Am Home (2.40)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	Am Ice	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21	21	21	
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12	12	12	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	11	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	5	85	85	85	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	1	11	11	11	M'y 9
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	6	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.30g)	24	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	11	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
8⅞	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y10
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	11	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	1457⅛	1457⅛	1457⅛	M'y 9
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y 9
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	6	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 6
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	7	12	12	12	
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	16	15½	15½	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	83	82⅞	83	M'y 8
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y10
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	20	150⅝	150	150⅛	— ⅛
73½	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	66¼	65¾	66¼	M'y 8
74½	66⅛	Am Tob B (5)	6	67	66¼	66¼	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	— ¼
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	1	55⅞	55	55¾	— ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	66	26	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y10
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	M'y10
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	55	55	55	M'y10
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82	82	82	M'y10
99	87	AssdDG2pf 10½k	1	93	93	93	M'y 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	43	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ⅝
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	70	70	70	— ⅛
20⅞	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	20¼	19¾	20⅛	
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	8	20½	19¼	20½	+1½
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	6	29	28	29	+2
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¾
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	63	63	63	M'y 8
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	14¼	14	14	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	19	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	28	7½	7	7¼	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10½	·	Barber As (½e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 7
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	38	9¾	9½	9⅝	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27	27	27	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	+1¾
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	— ¾
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 7
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	4	35	34½	34½	— ½
20⅞	18⅜	Benef I L (.45g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
32	26⅞	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	17	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	M'y 9
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	5	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	1	7	7	7	M'y10
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 9
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	20	19	20	M'y10
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	3	17	17	17	+ ¼
17	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y10
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	2	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¾g)	5	9⅝	9½	9½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	21	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
41	32	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 9
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y 9
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	17	4	3⅞	4	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	28	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	25	24¾	24¾	M'y 6
27½	22	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 7
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	2	17	17	17	
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49	49	49	M'y 8
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 9
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ½
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	1	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11	11	11	
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry .60)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 6
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28	28	28	M'y10
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	49½	49	49½	+1¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	42½	42¼	42½	+ ½
28⅜	20	Celanese (⅛g)	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9	9	9	M'y10
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
11¾	7⅞	Cent Foundry	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
32	26⅞	Cent RR NJ	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y 7
89½	68⅛	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	+ ½
131½	121½	Century Rib M	1	21	21½	21½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	30¼	29½	29½	— ¼
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 8
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 1
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'y 8
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	— ¼
44⅛	36¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ½
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 5
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	7½	7¼	7¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y 9
44¼	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'y10
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	M'y 9
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	⅛	⅛	M'y 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y10
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y10
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 9
72½	56	Chrysler (3g)	38	58¾	58	58¼	— ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	3	9	9	9	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	—1⅛
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 7
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	9	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	7	92½	91½	92½	+ ⅞
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅝	M'y 6
13⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	6	13⅛	13	13	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y 6
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	4	20	19½	20	M'y10
20	14	Col Fuel&I (⅛g)	6	16	14¾	16	M'y10
21¾	17¼	Col Br A (.90g)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21	17¼	Col Br B (.90g)	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
47⅜	23¼	Col G&E (.10g)	19	27⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
82⅛	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	73½	73½	73½	M'y 9
67⅜	43⅜	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y10
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	M'y 6
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	M'y10
31	24	Coml Credit (3)	17	24	23½	23½	— ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y 7
37⅞	29⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	4	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
11½	8¾	Coml Solv (¼e)	2	10½	10	10	— ⅛
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	112	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ½
30⅛	26	Com Edis (1.80)	15	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(⅛g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	7	14½	14¼	14½	M'y 9
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 7
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	21	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
23⅜	18⅜	Cons Edison (2)	19	18¾	18⅜	18½	— ¼
1073⅜	100	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	99	98	99	—13⅜
¾	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 8
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	285	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
13⅜	9¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 6
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'y10
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	1023⅜	1023⅜	1023⅜	M'y 3
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	7	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	7	¾	¾	¾	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95¾	95⅝	95¾	+ ¼
40½	33	Cont Can (1g)	17	33¾	33	33	— ½
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 6
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	29	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y 6
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.20g)	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52½	52½	52½	M'y 9
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	45½	45⅜	45½	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	7	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	3	¾	¾	¾	
7	6⅝	Crane Co

Commerce and Finance

Sharp Upturn in U. S. Export Trade; British Empire Big Buyer

Business and Industry

800 Ships Now Under Contract In U. S. Yards

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The American Bureau of Shipping reported today that 800 ships aggregating 5,055,400 gross tons were under contract or being constructed in American shipyards May 1.

That total equalled approximately 80 per cent of the 5,961,044 tons of shipping the British Admiralty has reported lost in the war thus far by British, their allies, and neutrals. The British total includes 1,443 ships, however, making the average ships lost smaller than the average ships under construction or contract in this country.

The bureau's figure was more than three times the tonnage reported lost by British, their allies and neutrals so far this year—1,617,359 tons, 368 ships.

The figure was a jump of 194 vessels of 1,623,305 tons from the April 1 total. The bureau said that on May 1, 1940, the comparable figures were 276 vessels totalling 1,349,385 tons.

The majority of the ships were for the Maritime Commission which has ordered 582 vessels of 4,519,168 gross tons including 312 "emergency" cargo vessels of 2,246,400 tons, sometimes referred to as "ugly ducklings."

Also in the Maritime Commission's order are 72 tankers which were ordered during April.

The American Bureau of Shipping said that of the May 1 total 718 vessels were to be self-propelled and the remaining 82 would be non-propelled.

The bureau broke these figures down into the following groups: 496 cargo vessels of 3,466,480 tons; 142 tankers of 1,354,260 tons and 24 passenger vessels of 214,400 tons.

It reported that the rate of launching and delivery has accelerated, with the total on May 1 this year 27 vessels of 221,000 gross tons compared with 16 ships of 107,260 gross tons in the same period of 1940.

Cost of Living Shows Increase In Month of April

NEW YORK (AP)—A gain of seven-tenths of 1 per cent in the cost of living for wage earners from March to April was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The research organization noted a rise of 2.3 per cent on the cost of food and gains of one-tenth of 1 per cent each in rent and clothing prices, while the Nation's average costs for sundries, fuel and light remained unchanged.

April costs, the Board reported, were 2.2 per cent higher than in the like 1940 month, and 21.2 per cent ahead of the depression low of April, 1933, but still 12.2 per cent under the boom prices of April, 1929.

Of 56 cities in which the Board makes detailed surveys, New Orleans was found to have experienced the greatest March-to-April rise in living costs. Prices in the Louisiana City rose 1.8 per cent.

Other major gainers and percentage of boosts were: Duluth, 1.7; Bridgeport, Conn., 1.5; Grand Rapids, 1.5; Erie, Pa., 1.4; Milwaukee 1.4; New Haven, 1.4; Des Moines, 1.3; Denver, 1.3; Akron, 1.2; Rochester, 1.2; San Francisco, 1.2; Youngstown, 1.2.

Toward the latter part of the list, with gains of nine-tenths of 1 per cent, were Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Detroit, Kansas City, Seattle and Spokane.

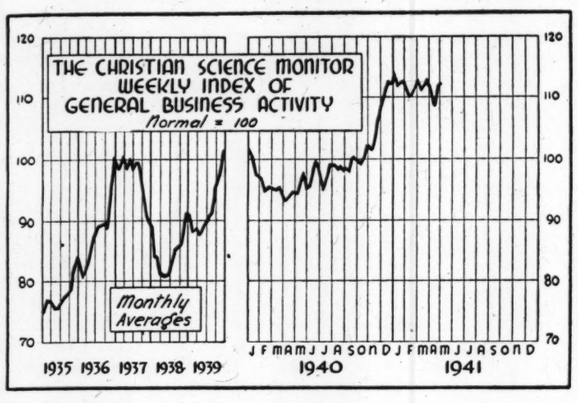
New York was almost at the tail end, with a boost of only one-half of 1 per cent.

March Auto Registrations Break Record for Month

DETROIT (AP)—R. L. Polk & Co. estimated that new passenger car registrations during March numbered 418,832 units compared with 377,802 registered in March, 1929, the previous highest March total in the Motor industry's history.

New truck registrations for March were placed at 61,873 units, a gain of 16.53 per cent over March a year ago.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Further Gain in Business



A further gain in general business activity was recorded in the week ended May 3 following the sharp upturn of the previous week. On May 3 the index registered 112.2 (prel.), compared with 111.9 on April 26 and 94.4 on May 4, last year.

The rise in the index was attributable to a sharp contra-seasonal increase in miscellaneous freight carloadings. The other two components, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City, declined moderately, countering expectations for a mild advance.

With the settlement of the coal and automobile strikes, industrial production last week moved forward substantially in a number of lines. Steel operations recovered 2½ points to 97½ per cent of capacity. Automobile output spurted forward with Ford pushing operations to make up for time lost.

Retail trade held its gains over a year ago with only a modest slackening noted in some sections where temperatures were lower. The sharp advance in commodity prices combined with concern over the availability and delivery of certain lines of merchandise are helping to maintain trade at exceptionally high levels.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May 3 1941	April 26 1941	May 4 1940
Combined index	112.2	111.9	94.4
Bk debit outside NYC	114.9	115.4	92.8
Elec power productn	110.2	111.0	99.1
Misc carloadings	113.4	110.2	86.8

*Preliminary.

Tanners Told U. S. Has Power to Peg Prices If Necessary

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Chester Davis of the Office of Production Management told tanners that the OPM and the Federal Price Administrator can wield sufficient power to peg prices in the hides industry, or any other, "should the necessity occur."

Mr. Davis added, however, in his address before the National Association of Tanners that "the Government expects the industry to make a fair and reasonable profit and it will not attempt to force continued sales at previous low levels."

He added that price pegging would be unnecessary if "tanners do as they have always done and co-operate to the best advantage of all. The question of prices on hides and leathers will be settled with courage and co-operation and a refusal to be panicked by any actual or even threatened hide shortage."

The OPM representative defended a recent purchase of 500,000 pairs of Army boot soles in composition rather than leather, on the ground the action was experimental. He added the composition soles had proved to be "fairly adequate" in CCC camp use.

Mr. Davis also stated that purchases of Army shoes must be on a fair and equitable price level in order not to lower general levels. He defended some purchases from high price fabricators by saying that a division of orders among high and low price manufacturers was a sure way to maintain natural price control without arbitrary pegging.

Colombia Converts Old Bond Issue

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—Minister of Finance Gonzalo Restrepo has signed documents providing for the issue of $50,000,000 in Colombian bonds for conversion of the old issue.

The bonds, bearing 3 per cent interest, mature in 30 years. Financial circles said the Government would pay $1,800,000 annually for the first five years on interest and amortization, paying $2,000,000 annually thereafter.

Colombian leaders acclaimed the transaction as a step toward restoration of national credit and praised the co-operation of the United States Treasury, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and North American private banking institutions.

Canadian Auto Makers Ordered To Cut Output

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA (Canadian Press) — Under an order announced by John H. Berry, Motor Vehicle Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply, Canadian motor manufacturers must reduce substantially their output of passenger automobiles during the production period from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1941, as compared to their production during the same period in 1940.

The order does not cover trucks or commercial vehicles.

Control of output and the number of automobiles that may be sold during 1941 is based upon the foreign currency requirements of each particular model. While the total foreign currency requirements of each manufacturer will be reduced by 20 per cent, the number of automobiles that may be built in Canada will not necessarily be reduced by a similar amount as the manufacturer may chose to produce "economy" cars which have individually a low foreign currency content.

Under another new order all motor vehicle manufacturers must obtain licenses from the controller by May 31.

Both orders deal exclusively with automobiles for public sale.

Hepburn Protests Non-Resident Tax

TORONTO (CP)—Premier Hepburn telegraphed to Finance Minister Ilsley protesting "most emphatically" the proposal announced in the budget address April 29 to increase the non-resident income tax on Canadian securities other than Dominion bonds from 5 to 15 per cent.

"Ontario wishes to dissociate itself from this impost and wishes to honor its obligations with non-resident bondholders in the exact terms of the contract," Mr. Hepburn's telegram said, asking the Government to reconsider the proposal and find some way to avoid arousing "the merited resentment of American holders of bonds of Canadian Provinces."

The proposed action, Mr. Hepburn's telegram said, is "destructive of provincial credit" because by exempting income from Dominion bonds and bonds guaranteed by the Dominion "you discriminate against holders of provincial bonds."

He said American insurance and trust companies are refusing to accept the impost which was viewed "as being ill-timed and ungrateful" after the passing by the United States of the Lease-Lend bill.

Big Tonnage Food Bought By U. S. for Britain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has purchased 10,428,000 pounds of lard, 18,882,500 pounds of pork meat products and 12,240,000 pounds of corn starch for British aid and domestic relief programs.

This raised to 210,310,000 pounds the amount of pork and lard bought since the department announced on April 3 that it would buy food for Great Britain and other countries under the Lend-Lease program.

Other purchases made and reported included 220,000 pounds of canned biscuits, 30,651 bushels of apples, 7,392 boxes of oranges, 92 tons of grapefruit and 13 tons of carrots.

General Steel Castings

NEW YORK (AP)—General Steel Castings Corp. had net profit of $447,076 in the March quarter compared with $76,990 a year ago. This was equal, after dividends requirements on the preferred stock, in arrears, to 65 cents a common share, against 77 cents a share on the preferred in the like period last year.

Steel Output Up 2½ Points To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States recovered 2½ points from the coal strike lag to 97½ per cent of mill capacity, a recovery faster than many had expected, according to the magazine Steel.

"Step by step," continues the report, "developments are leading rapidly to imposition of complete priorities on steel which may soon relegate steel available for civilians to the vanishing point. Following the imposition of an inventory control plan announced a week ago all grades of iron and steel as well as all other metals in the so-called "precious" group have been added to the critical list of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. "Iron and steel products including rolled and drawn, forgings, castings and pig iron" are now placed on this critical list among many others from acetone to zinc plates.

Needs Are Revised

"Moreover, Washington is revising rapidly its concept of needed steel capacity. As against present capacity of 83,000,000 tons yearly OPM recently talked in terms of 92,000,000 tons needed, with a further estimate of 110,000,000 to 120,000,000 tons yearly by next year to provide adequately defense, British needs and American civilians.

"By the end of this year the ordinary citizen may find procurement of goods involving steel most difficult, with a scarcity perhaps not to be compared with the first World War because of the more highly mechanized warfare of today.

"Scheduled automobile production last week was 132,630 units, up 2,020 for the week, comparing with 98,480 for the corresponding week of 1940.

"Finished steel sales are being made at the rate of 125 per cent of production. Such excess percentage over production is due to some extent to continued anticipation of consumers' needs. However, present sales may not result in complete deliveries for civilian needs. It is being predicted, for instance, that automobile makers will be fortunate to get 50 per cent of their 1941 model tonnages, the Government already having specified a 20 per cent curtailment in steel buying and auto manufacture.

Rapid Change in Picture

"At no time this year has the steel picture changed more rapidly than the present era. Now comes an estimate that up to 5,000,000 tons of steel will be needed by the railroads by the end of the year to build 100,000 more cars and necessary track. The commandeering of ships for transport of goods to Britain has disrupted hauls of steel and other basic commodities to the Pacific Coast by rail and water. Now all-rail hauls are indicated, with many cars returning empty, thus tying up more rolling stock.

"Not in years has the steel industry felt more strongly on any matter than present frozen steel prices after recent substantial raises of wages. Many are convinced that some way a price advance on steel is bound to come in a few months, if not sooner. There are patent injustices, which Washington will probably be liberal in correcting, for small integrated companies. Thus one maker of especially wide plates finds outlets throughout the country because of this specialty, but would be compelled to absorb freight rates on long hauls under the present ruling."

U. S. Gold Imports Increase in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—Imports of gold, most of if from British Empire countries, amounted by $171,944,000 in April, an increase of $53,424,695 over March, the Commerce Department reported.

The major receipts were 132,204,000 from the Union of South Africa, $20,218,000 from Canada, $4,720,000 from Australa, $3,587,000 from the Philippine Islands, $2,934,000 from Colombia, and $2,146,000 from Hong Kong.

Silver imports for the month totaled $4,346,000, a decline of $143,000 from March. Mexico shipped $2,560,000, Canada, $586,000 and Peru, $555,000.

Gold exports amounted to $2,000 and silver exports totaled $1,212,000.

Gold held under earmark for foreign accounts increased by $10,494,000 and totaled $1,916,920,000 at the end of April.

Caraway Seed Now War Casualty; Poppyseed Scarce

NEW YORK (AP)—Add war casualties: Caraway seed, the little brown specks that added pungent aroma to rye bread, have disappeared from the market, and therefore from rye bread.

Caraway skyrocketed 500 per cent in price from it's pre-war eight cents a pound, after the Nazis took the central European producing areas. It can't be had for love or money now, dealers say.

And your true caraway lover won't accept dill seed, sometimes offered as a substitute, in his rye bread.

Poppyseed may disappear, too, bakers hinted, for the Turkish source is threatened by war and besides there isn't much shipping space available for it.

U. S. Exports in March Highest in Over a Year

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A sharp increase in shipments to British Empire and Latin American countires, the Commerce Department said, helped push United States foreign export trade during March to $357,000,000, the highest total in more than a year.

Exports to British Empire countries and Egypt totaled $228,000,000, a gain of $44,000,000 over February and the highest figure for such shipments since the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939.

Shipments Value Rises

Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at $95,500,000 in March, an increase of $18,000,000, while shipments to British regions in Africa and Egypt and to British India gained a total of $19,000,000 over the previous month.

Business with Latin American republics and neighboring European colonies increased by 19 per cent to $74,000,000 and were the largest for any month except December, 1939, since the outbreak of the war.

Trade with the Far East dropped off, however. Exports to Russia fell to $4,200,000 in March, compared with $9,700,000 in February. Shipments to China totaled $8,900,000, a decline of $2,500,000, and those to Japan declined by $1,000,000 to $10,100,000.

March imports amounted to $268,000,000 and were the highest in nearly four years. The Department said this was due largely to purchases in Latin America, British Empire countries and the Netherlands Indies.

Imports From Russia

Gains over February imports were noted particularly from Russia, China, Japan, and Turkey, in addition to an increase of $24,000,000 to $122,000,000 in the value of imports from British Empire countries and Egypt.

An important portion of these latter purchases were rubber and tin from British Malaya, which sold the United States a total of $35,000,000. Purchases from Australia, mostly wool, amounted to $13,600,000, a gain of $5,200,000.

Imports from Latin American countries increased by four per cent over February to $85,000,000.

Comparisons of March foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (Figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	March, '40	March, '41
Exports total	350,784	357,233
Europe	158,509	113,233
North America	78,828	107,198
South America	42,315	37,028
Asia	49,651	57,181
Oceania	9,718	7,572
Africa	11,725	35,121
Exports by Principal Countries:		
Belgium	4,472	.....
Canada	48,855	68,616
China	7,283	6,431
France	42,034	1,329
Germany	44	.....
Italy	10,080	.....
Japan	17,080	.....
Japan	17,800	10,112
Mexico	8,394	11,745
Netherlands	7,601	.....
Philippine Islands	9,531	9,764
U. S. S. R.	9,137	4,237
United Kingdom	51,964	95,509
Imports total	216,755	267,784
Europe	41,128	26,100
North America	53,356	72,540
South America	34,867	51,246
Asia	72,701	91,980
Oceania	3,373	14,323
Africa	11,329	11,593
Imports by Principal Countries:		
Belgium	6,177	585
Canada	26,089	37,834
China	6,764	6,892
France	5,161	672
Germany	425	296
Italy	3,968	20
Japan	9,335	10,488
Mexico	6,397	8,936
Netherlands	1,360	26
Philippine Islands	6,948	6,657
U. S. S. R.	770	4,878
United Kingdom	14,966	12,583

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock market averages did a little better last week, chiefly as a result of a run-up Tuesday, probably the result of the current notable strength in commodities.

A good many people round the Street are wondering what would happen to the market if the United States entered the war in the near future. There are two schools. One thinks we might soon declare war and that the market would then decline sharply under the shock. The other school is more optimistic. It guesses that we will enter the war sidewise, or inch by inch, so that nobody will quite be able to tell the exact point where we entered.

Hitler isn't expected to declare war on us, because that would speed our defense program, unite the nation and bring hope to the captive democracies; so we shall be free to inch our way into it at our own pace. Then these optimists point out that in August 1939 the general guess was that if hostilities broke out the market would break, as it did annually on the shooting of the King of Jugoslavia, the Anschluss with Austria, the taking of Danzig, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the Munich threat. Instead the market rushed up in September 1939 after an initial shocked sell-off.

But, argue the pessimists, there was a plausible argument for a bull market then—the argument from the last war. "Now everybody knows better, and there is no earthly reason for supposing that American entrance into the war would be good for stocks—quite the contrary, according to your own World War analogy."

"Now who's drawing unsound inferences?" argue the optimists. "What happened during World War I has invariably happened in the reverse this time, and since stocks went down after we entered World War I, on that basis they ought to rise when we enter World War II. It would probably put an end to defense strikes, an end to wage increases, an end to the Administration's baiting of industry, and an end to the present crying shame of the muddle over amortization tax deductions."

And they add, "Also don't forget that the stock market often reverses its trend either way on the occurrence of a shock, particularly if that shock results in clarifying a profound uncertainty. For instance, in 1929 some people said the stock market was wild, and others said it was sound, and the shocking autumn crash ended the uncertainty; again in late 1932 some people said the country was going Democratic and the sacred gold standard would be upset, and others thought this impossible, and in March, 1933, this uncertainty was wholly ended in the shocking events of the bank moratorium and the market reversed its three-year trend on the shock."

So runs the argument, but in point of fact the market is highly selective. While market leaders like Steel, Chrysler, and Telephone, are still obviously in a bear market, other issues like Atchison and Central, and some of the oils, seem to have ended their bear market and are doing very well indeed.

Meantime business activity has jumped rapidly out of the recent trough. It looks as though the Federal Reserve Board index for May would make a new high round 145; the seasonal expectation now is downward, while all branches of industry are moving upward. Longer hours and more factory shifts bid fair to confound all but the most optimistic guessers on the trend of the over-all index.

Steel operations are belying the gloomy predictions of how long it would take to recover from the coal strike and its heavy drain on available steep scrap. Retail sales of automobiles are treading so close on the heels of production that motor companies can't keep up with the demand, and will probably continue 1941 model production unseasonally long, putting off the date of change-over by at least a month, perhaps two or three—which will contribute heavily to ramming up the FRB index this summer.

Irresistible force is moving fast toward immovable body in the automobile field, for on the one hand consumer demand for cars is terrific, while on the other hand the growing demands of the defense program make it likely that the ultimate cut in 1941-1942 automobile output will be no trifling cut of 20.15 per cent more likely one of 50 per cent. It looks as though the outcome will be a tremendous continued automobile production right through the summer as long as the motor people can get the material and hold the men, and then a fearful decline in automobile output in the fall or winter.

Some $2,000,000,000 of defense orders for the automobile people are now being talked on top of their present $1,500,000,000 orders in hand; General Motors' current orders of $750,000,000, for instance, may be doubled, and Chrysler's $196,000,000 more than doubled, as car builders big and little become, as fast as possible, bomber-frame builders and airplane engine-makers patent-licencees to Wright, Pratt & Whitney, and Rolls-Royce.

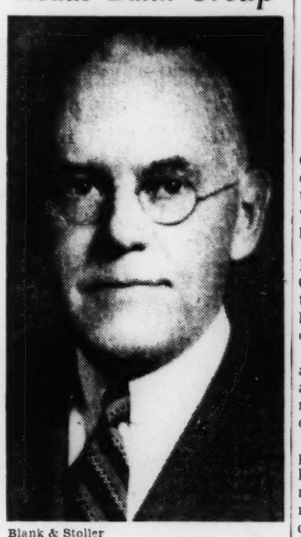
The rails' prosperity—and difficulties—increase weekly. Now the talk is that by next month heavy wheat movements on top of defense-stimulated industrial shipments, will lift carloadings over 900,000 in the direction of an October peak of 1,000,000-plus of weekly carloadings, far above all previous predictions. Even less-than-carload shipments are up, as the situation has swamped the truckers and overflowed to the railroads, who now must take not only the overflow of valuable shipments from the truck business but a big increase in heavy transcontinental hauls as our remaining coastwise ships are pulled off for Britain.

Commodities boomed last week. Cash wheat at Chicago hit a dollar, cotton hit a four-year high, and the fats-oil group rose so fast that the Commodities Exchange Administration stepped in with a warning to speculators, the effects of which lasted only about a day. The former commodities were up, of course, solely on the Fulmer and Bankhead crop loan bills; the statistical picture for both is deplorable; the latest winter wheat estimate has been jacked up from 618,000,000 bushels to 653,000,000. Three things help the fats-oil picture; cotton acreage reduction will lower the supply of cottonseed and cottonseed oil; higher corn and hog prices lift the price of lard; and ship-shortage lowers the supply of imported palm, perilla, and tung oil.

And speaking of oil, mineral fuel oil is going up and a curb is likely on sales of domestic oil burners as shortage of tankers switched to Britain means a shortage of Atlantic seaboard fuel oil supplies this winter which brings joy to the heart of the anthracite people.

The new defense bonds aren't going so fast as expected. But the incomplete figure of round $114,000,000 in the first week is four times the rate of recent baby bond sales, and is at the rate of nearly $6,000,000,000 a year, if it's kept up. A new $500,000,000 regular Treasury offering is expected soon. Excess reserves hit a new low for recent years at $5,710,000,000; "money in circulation" hit a new all-time high at $9,151,000,000.

Heads Bank Group



Blank & Stoller

Andrew Mills, Jr.

Elected President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, succeeding Myron F. Converse. Mr. Mills is President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York.

British Liquidate Holdings of More U. S. Securities

NEW YORK (AP)—Liquidation of British holdings in another group of American securities has been completed through sales made since April 1, T. J. Carlyle Gifford, special agent of the British treasury in charge of these transactions, announced.

The announcement listed as "liquidated in their entirety" these securities:

Stocks: American Home Corp., Boston & Albany Railroad common, Detroit Edison Co., Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co (N. Y.), General-American Investors Co. $6 cumulative preferred, General Cable Corp. 7 per cent cumulative preferred, International Harvester common, Lambert Co. common, Lima Locomotive Works common, Mueller Brass Co. common, National Bond & Investment Co. 5 per cent preferred "A," New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad 6 per cent preferred, Pacific Gas & Electric 5½ per cent first preferred, Phillips Petroleum Co., Procter & Gamble Co. common, Southern Pacific Co., United Corp. $3 preferred, Wayne Pump Co., and Woodward Iron Co. common.

Bonds: American Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s of 1961, American Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s of 1966, Santa Fe Railway 4s of 1960, Republic of Cuba 4½s of 1977, and Norfolk & Western Railway 4s of 1996.

Sales of American securities for British account previously reported also embraced a large number of American corporations.

Commodities' Speculation To Be Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Claude Wickard has asked the commodity futures markets to help the Agriculture Department prevent undue speculation during the present emergency.

At the same time, he directed J. M. Mehl, chief of the department's Commodity Exchange Admiistration, to work out with the markets a program for greater control over speculative activity.

Mr. Wickard's action was taken after grain, cotton, cottonseed oil and other commodity futures had made sharp advances over a ten-day period.

In a statement, the secretary pointed out that the department had authority under the Commodity Exchange Act to deal directly with price manipulation, corners, and fraudulent dealings. He added, however, that the present situation called for a "broader type" of supervision requiring the "full co-operation" of the markets themselves.

"It should be possible," he said, "to work out a program under which the futures markets may continue their heldging and risk-bearing functions and at the same time safeguard them against the dangers of mass hysteria and a too sensitive response to the swiftly shifting events of war."

It was recalled that when the German army swept through France and Belgium last year the commodity markets experienced sharp losses which, officials said, were out of keeping with the basic situation. At that time, the department stepped in to halt the decline.

"Proper functioning of the futures markets," Mr. Wickard said, "is important in the present defense effort. The existence of futures markets tends to divert speculation from the actual commodities and thus may discourage hoarding and inventory speculation. It is much more difficult to control speculation in spot commodities, and hoarding movements have a more potent effect upon prices because the speculative opportunity is limited to buyers."

Rates Are Fixed On U. S. Shipping

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine Underwriters announced a four per cent rate on shipments on U. S. flag ships to and from Egypt not beyond Port Said via the Cape of Good Hope. They fixed a rate of 7½ per cent against cargoes under other flags.

On shipments to other Red Sea and Gulf of Aden ports the underwriters set the rate at two per cent for American flag vessels as against 5 per cent for other flags.

The underwriters indicated they believed that the Axis powers would hestitate to attack ships sailing under the United States flag without displaying the same reluctance toward other vessels plying into their declared war zone.

Leading Articles for the Weekly Magazine Section May 17, 1941

THE WELSH STAND FAST
By J. Emlyn Williams
Standing stanchly at Britain's right hand, the Welsh people are carrying on under bomb fire and doing their bit to care for evacuees from England.

THE NAVY'S FLYING CROW'S NESTS
By Delano Brookings
Discussion of the Navy's blimp program and the use of lighter-than-air craft for scouting in the naval patrol service in the United States and adjoining seas.

MR. KALTENBORN TO WOMEN LISTENERS
By Jessie Wiley Voils
Interview with one of America's favorite radio commentators in which he advises on the interpretation of news.

INDUSTRIAL JUSTICE
By Albert Field Gilmore
Observations on the trends of the times and the improved relationships being sought and achieved in employer-labor contacts.

THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND
By Basil Avezatho
Picture display of the welcoming of spring to England and a countryside unsurpassed in beauty and sylvan peace.

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The FINANCIAL WORLD

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '46-'44	107.31	107.31	107.31
4 3s '48-46	110.5	110.5	110.5
2 2½s '54-'52	104.5	104.5	104.5

New York City Bonds

3 3s '80	104½	104⅜	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
45 Alb & Sus 2½s '46	83	83	83
7 Alleghany cv 5s '44	92½	91¾	91¾
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	53⅜	53½	53½
1 Allied Stres 4½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
26 Am & For P 5s 2030	57½	57	57
27 AmI&Chem 5½s '49	102¼	102	102
5 Am Int 5½s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Am T & T 5½s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Am&CNitrade b57	28	28	28
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
6 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅞	105⅞
5 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	99	99
5 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
1 Atl&Birm 4s 33	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
26 ACLine 1st 4s 52	79⅜	79	79⅜
1 ACLine 4½s 64	68	68	68
14 ACLine 5s 45	88	88	88
5 Atl Gu & W I 5s 59	94	94	94
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	69⅜	69	69¼
16 B&O 95 st A	38½	38	38
3 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38	38
10 B&O 96 st F	38½	38	38½
65 B&O cv 60 st	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜
1 B&O 4s 48	68½	68½	68½
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	56½	56½	56½
16 B&O SW 50 st	50⅛	50	50⅛
1 B&O TC 4s 59	45½	54½	54½
1 Bang&Aroos 5s 43	86½	86½	86½
5 BellTel 5s 60 C	130½	130½	130½
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104	104	104
2 Bethl Stl 3s 60	100⅜	100½	100⅝
25 Boston&Me 4½s 70	29¾	29½	29½
27 Boston&Me 4s 60	69½	68¾	69½
9 Bos&NYAirL 4s 55	19¼	18¼	18¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 BklyUnGas 5s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
45 Buf R&P 57 st	45⅜	45	45⅜
5 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1 BushTerm 5s 55	47	47	47
6 Can Nat 4s '69 Jly	101¼	101	101¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102	101¾	101¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97⅞	98½	98½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98	98½
4 Can Nor 5½s '46	106½	106½	106½
6 Can Pac 5s '54	87¼	78	78
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	75¼	75	75
40 Can Pac 4s prep	60	59½	59½
3 Celanese 3s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97	96½	96½
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	14½	14	14½
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	65	65	65
49 Cen Pac 5s '60	58½	57¾	58
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76	76	76
6 Cen R R N J 5s	117⅞	117	117⅞
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87 reg	16	16	16
1 Chp P&F 3⅜ 4¾s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 C & O 3½s '96 D	103⅞	103¾	103¾
2 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	104	104	104
36 Chi Ali 3s '49	18¼	17¾	18
12 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85⅞	85⅝	85¾
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	77½	77	77
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅛	84¾	85⅛
3 CB&Q 4s 71 '49	93	93	93
1 Chi G Wst inc 4½s 2038	37	36½	36½
5 G Chi West 4s '88	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Chi I & L 5s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
66 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¼	10¼	10⅛
180 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
7 CM&St P 4½s '89C	39¼	39	39
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	39	39	39
44 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅛	15¾	15⅞
4 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
20 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
18 Chi&NW rfg 4½s 2037	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	24½	24½	24½
5 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	13½	13½	13½
8 CRI&P 4s '88	21⅛	20¾	20¾
1 CRI&P 5s '34	13¼	13	13
38 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	11¾	11½	11½
5 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	51	51	51
2 CTH te&SE rfg 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
12 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	93⅛	93¼	93⅛
1 Cin Gas&E 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
37 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59½	59½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	58	58	58
5 CleClin&Chi 5½s '72	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	70	70	70
1 Col F&I 5s '70	80¾	80¾	80¾
37 Col&So 4½s '80	24⅞	24½	24½
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Col&So Oh Ei 3¼s '70	106½	106½	106½
27 ComlMack inc '69 ww	41	40	41
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	112	112	112
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
3 ConOil cv 3½s '51	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	81⅞	81¾	81¾
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅜	106½	106⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
1 Crane 2¼s '50	100	100	100
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17⅛	17	17⅛
5 CubaNoRy5½s'42 rct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cuba R R 5½s '46 rct	15¼	14¾	14¾
4 Cuba R R 5s '52	20	20	20
6 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98½	98¼	98½
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅜	56	56⅜
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 D & R G 4½s '36	14½	14½	14½
42 D & R G 4s '36	15	14⅜	15½
7 D & R G West 5s '55	3	2⅞	3
29 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	2½	2½	2½
14 D & R G West 5s '78	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Det Ed 3s '7	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	22	22	22
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	147
7 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	100⅜	100¼	100¼
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	24⅞	24¾	24¾
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	93⅜	93	93
29 Erie gen lien 4s '96	53¼	53	53
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	48	48	48
3 Erie cv 4½s '53	94½	94½	94½
3 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9½	9½	9½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	101½	101½	101½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93¼	93¼	93½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	97⅞	98¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Gulf M & Oh 4½s 75	72	72	72
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	49	49	49
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
211 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	35	32⅜	35
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	43¾	44¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	48¾	48¼	48¾
16 Ill Cen 4s 53	46⅞	46½	46½
57 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅝	47¼	47¼
74 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	48⅞	48¼	48¼
21 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	54⅞	54⅞
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45¼	45¼	45¼
21 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
72 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	51	50½	50½
45 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47⅞	47	47¼
8 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	19½	19½	19½
20 Iaspirat C Cop 6s 52	100	100	100
7 Int Gt Nor 4½s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15⅞	15¾	15¾
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅜	15½	15⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15½	15½	15½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	43¼	43	43
24 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84	83¾	84
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	46¾	46½	46⅝
124 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48⅝	48½
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45¼	44¾	45
2 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	44½	44½	44½
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
12 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	93⅛	93¼	93⅛
1 Cin Gas&E 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110⅔
37 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59½	59½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	58	58	58
5 CleClin&Chi 5½s '72	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	70	70	70
1 Col F&I 5s '70	80¾	80¾	80¾
37 Col&So 4½s '80	24⅞	24½	24½
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Col&So Oh Ei 3¼s '70	106½	106½	106½
27 ComlMack inc '69 ww	41	40	41
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	112	112	112
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
3 ConOil cv 3½s '51	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	81⅞	81¾	81¾
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅜	106½	106⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
1 Crane 2¼s '50	100	100	100
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17⅛	17	17⅛
5 CubaNoRy5½s'42 rct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cuba R R 5½s '46 rct	15¼	14¾	14¾
4 Cuba R R 5s '52	20	20	20
6 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98½	98¼	98½
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅜	56	56⅜
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 D & R G 4½s '36	14½	14½	14½
42 D & R G 4s '36	15	14⅜	15½
7 D & R G West 5s '55	3	2⅞	3
29 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	2½	2½	2½
14 D & R G West 5s '78	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Det Ed 3s '7	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	22	22	22
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	147
7 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	100⅜	100¼	100¼
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	24⅞	24¾	24¾
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	93⅜	93	93
29 Erie gen lien 4s '96	53¼	53	53
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	48	48	48
3 Erie cv 4½s '53	94½	94½	94½
3 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9½	9½	9½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	101½	101½	101½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93¼	93¼	93½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	97⅞	98¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Gulf M & Oh 4½s 75	72	72	72
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	49	49	49
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
211 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	35	32⅜	35
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	43¾	44¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	48¾	48¼	48¾
16 Ill Cen 4s 53	46⅞	46½	46½
57 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅝	47¼	47¼
74 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	48⅞	48¼	48¼
21 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	54⅞	54⅞
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45¼	45¼	45¼
21 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
72 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	51	50½	50½
45 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47⅞	47	47¼
8 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	19½	19½	19½
20 Iaspirat C Cop 6s 52	100	100	100
7 Int Gt Nor 4½s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15⅞	15¾	15¾
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅜	15½	15⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15½	15½	15½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	43¼	43	43
24 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84	83¾	84
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	46¾	46½	46⅝
124 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48⅝	48½
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45¼	44¾	45
2 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	44½	44½	44½
3 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
26 Keith (B F) 6s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	62	62	62
9 Lac Gas 5½s 53	65½	65½	65½
1 L E & West 3s 47	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
2 L E & West 2d 5s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Lorillard Co 5s 51	28	28	28
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	69½	68¼	69½
1 Leh Val Coa 5s 74 st	43½	43½	43½
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Col&So Oh Ei 3¼s '70	106½	106½	106½
27 ComlMack inc '69 ww	41	40	41
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	112	112	112
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
3 ConOil cv 3½s '51	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	81⅞	81¾	81¾
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅜	106½	106⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
1 Crane 2¼s '50	100	100	100
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17⅛	17	17⅛
5 CubaNoRy5½s'42 rct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cuba R R 5½s '46 rct	15¼	14¾	14¾
4 Cuba R R 5s '52	20	20	20
6 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98½	98¼	98½
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅜	56	56⅜
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 D & R G 4½s '36	14½	14½	14½
42 D & R G 4s '36	15	14⅜	15½
7 D & R G West 5s '55	3	2⅞	3
29 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	2½	2½	2½
14 D & R G West 5s '78	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Det Ed 3s '7	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	22	22	22
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	147
7 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	100⅜	100¼	100¼
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	24⅞	24¾	24¾
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	93⅜	93	93
29 Erie gen lien 4s '96	53¼	53	53
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	48	48	48
3 Erie cv 4½s '53	94½	94½	94½
3 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9½	9½	9½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	101½	101½	101½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93¼	93¼	93½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	97⅞	98¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Gulf M & Oh 4½s 75	72	72	72
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	49	49	49
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
211 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	35	32⅜	35
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	43¾	44¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	48¾	48¼	48¾
16 Ill Cen 4s 53	46⅞	46½	46½
57 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅝	47¼	47¼
74 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	48⅞	48¼	48¼
21 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	54⅞	54⅞
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45¼	45¼	45¼
21 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
72 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	51	50½	50½
45 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47⅞	47	47¼
8 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	19½	19½	19½
20 Iaspirat C Cop 6s 52	100	100	100
7 Int Gt Nor 4½s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15⅞	15¾	15¾
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅜	15½	15⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15½	15½	15½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	43¼	43	43
24 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84	83¾	84
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	46¾	46½	46⅝
124 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48⅝	48½
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45¼	44¾	45
2 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	44½	44½	44½
3 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
26 Keith (B F) 6s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	62	62	62
9 Lac Gas 5½s 53	65½	65½	65½
1 L E & West 3s 47	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
2 L E & West 2d 5s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Lorillard Co 5s 51	28	28	28
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	69½	68¼	69½
1 Leh Val Coa 5s 74 st	43½	43½	43½
6 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32	32
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	28⅝	28⅝
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	100	100	100
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97⅜	97¼	97¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	125	125	125
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87½	87½	87½
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Lou Gas G Ev 3½s 66	109	109	109
25 Maine Cen 4s 45	80	80	80
8 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53	53	53
5 MarionStCbov6s47st	95½	95½	95½
1 McKess&Rob5½s50	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	98½	98¼	98½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
5 M & St L cn 5s 34 ct	9½	9½	9½
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	17	17	17
2 MSP&SSMar5½s78	65¼	65¼	65¼
76 MSP&SSMen4s38	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
140 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	32½	32⅛	32½
57 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	13¾	13	13¼
17 M-K-T 4½s 78	29¾	28½	28½
104 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40⅛	39⅜	40⅜
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	24⅞	24½	24½
93 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25	24½	24⅝
9 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	25½	25⅛	25⅛
84 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	24⅞	24½	24⅜
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106	106	106
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¾	42¾	43⅜
31 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38⅞	38½	38⅞
3 MorA'Essex3½s2000	43⅛	43¼	43⅛
1 MountStT&T3¼s68	108½	108½	108½
1 NashCha&StL4s78	71½	71½	71½
23 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¼	104	104¼
8 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Nat Supply 3¾s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 N Ont & NE 4½s '52	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
2 NOTex&Mex5s'54	44½	44½	44½
4 NOTex&Mex5s'56	45	44½	45
20 NYC Greenwd 1 5s'46	47¼	47¼	47¼
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68¾	68⅛	68⅜
86 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62½	61¾	62
18 NYC cn 4s '98	66¾	66	66
3 NYC cv 3½s '52	68⅜	68⅜	65⅝
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	84¾	84¾	84¾
8 NYC Ln Sh 3½s'86 reg	63¼	63¼	63¼
4 NYCh&StL4s'43	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	78⅞	78¼	78⅜
20 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	65	64½	64½
10 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	95	94⅝	95
11 N Y Ch & StI 3¼s'47	95	95	95

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 N Y Connect 3½s '65	100½	100½	100½
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	59	59	59
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜
3 NYLE&WCoal5½s'42	100½	100½	100½
30 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	29	28⅝	28¾
33 NYNH&H 4½s '67	28¼	28	28
5 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106½	106½	106½
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	14½	14½	14½
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	100	100	100
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3½	3½	3½
8 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Norf &W 4s 96 reg	123	123	123
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
44 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¾	69¼	69¾
12 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
15 Nor Pac 4s 97	78	78	78
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	46	46
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½

Marathon Distance Only Jaunt For Arizona's Hopi Runners

By John Brookins Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—On the North American Continent, the Hopi Indians of the high Arizona Mesas, are the original and best long-distance runners. The classic Marathon distance was to them but a morning before breakfast jaunt. Runners at the Olympic Games have made better time for the standard distance of 26 miles, although there have been no stop watches held on the running of the Hopi in his native sands. No grandstand crowds applauded those earlier runners. With the Hopi of a generation since running was all a part of the day's work or pleasure.

In attending the annual Hopi Snake Dance of a few years ago it was my good fortune to witness the finish of a four-mile race by young men of the tribe on the morning of the last day of the nine-day ceremonial. From a large rock out on the sandy plain to the foot of an 800-foot hill, then upward over a rocky trail and finally over the stone steps of a long winding stairway through a cleft in the bluff, ran the dozen athletes, to finish without distress just as the sun rose over that enchanted "First Mesa" to shine on the ancient village of Walpai. No cash prize awaited the winner, just a wreath of green to be worn on a proud brow.

It is not only in sport or on ceremonial occasions, however, that the Hopi develops his ability as a runner. His fields of corn, of beans and pumpkins, his small bunch of peach trees are all on the sandy plains surrounding his home on the high mesas. Down from the Mesa to these fields, distant from two to 10 miles, he must go each morning during the growing season, and back from field to Mesa must he make his way as the sun goes down. The Hopi seldom walks or rides. He runs.

They Run to Work

Accompanied by the tinkle of sheep bells as the flocks go out to pasture, our scantily clad, stocky Hopi man with a pocket full of dried peaches and a little "Piki" or Hopi corn wafers, trots to the field for the day's work with planting stick or hoe. For most men a jaunt of 20 miles on foot would alone seem to be sufficient exercise without the day's work in the field. The Hopi learns to run by running.

During 16 years at the non-reservation Indian Boarding School in Phoenix I saw much running by Hopi schoolboys. I once drove 12 miles to a ball game, leaving our school after the noon meal. On the way we passed a group of running Hopi boys. These boys saw the game, standing on the side lines in the warm summer sunshine, and were back at the school in time for a six o'clock supper.

For several years a jeweler in Phoenix gave prizes for a 10-mile race on Thanksgiving days, open to schoolboys of either race. There were usually one or two contestants from the white Union High School of Phoenix, with a dozen Indian entries. Almost without exception the Indians finished ahead of the white boys.

150-Mile Jaunt

Many stories had come to me of long-distance Hopi runners. I was once considerably amused by hearing a Hopi man refuse the loan of a horse when starting a 45-mile journey on foot. His reason? He was "in a hurry." In the summer of 1931 I investigated some of the stories I had heard. I became reasonably sure of the following:

In the early days of Arizona Lah-tah-you, now a very old man, ran from Keams Canyon to Ft. Defiance, Arizona, "between daylight and dark," a distance of about 75 miles. Lah-tah-you told me himself about the journey.

"There had been trouble with the Navajo," he said, "and the Indian Agent was scared. He wanted to send quick word to the Army officers at the Fort so he sent me with a letter. I started when the morning star came up and followed the trail by Steamboat Springs, all the way reaching the Fort in the afternoon." The Hopi explained that he made the return trip on the same day, arriving at Keams Canyon some time in the night, having covered a total distance of 150 miles.

Then there's the well authenticated story of the Hopi, Twoitsie, who ran from Polacca, First Mesa, to Winslow, Ariz., carrying a letter from Albert Na-ha, a Hopi stockman, to the Babbitt Bros. Trading Company. The distance was about 65 miles. Twoitsie started just before sunrise in the month of June, 1896. He reached Winslow at noon, rested about one hour and ate dinner. Starting back at 1 p. m., he reached the first ledge of the Mesa just as the sun went down. He had covered 130 miles between suns, a feat few men and no horses have performed.

Runner

Max Telessee

Modern Hopi distance star, winner of a recent 10-mile race.

Lindbergh Says That Freedom Is Tottering in This Country

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 12 (AP)—An audience that filled the Municipal Auditorium with a 12,000 capacity to overflowing rose to a standing ovation Saturday night when it heard Charles A. Lindbergh declare:

". . . I do not know how much longer free speech will be allowed in this country. But as long as our laws permit it, I intend to continue telling you what I believe."

Mr. Lindbergh, speaking under the auspices of the America First Committee and against American intervention in Europe, told his listeners, like his father a generation ago, that the future of democracy depended "on our ability to govern our own country."

"It is far more essential for this country to have farms without mortgages, workmen with their own homes, and young people who can afford families," he said, "than it is for us to crusade abroad for freedoms that are tottering in our own country."

Nation Not Prepared

Mr. Lindbergh asserted again that the United States was not in a position to win the present war for England.

"When I tell you (this) . . . I am charged with being disloyal by the same politicians and idealists who denied all the other statements when I made them. But they cannot point to a single one that has not turned out to be true.

"These charges will undoubtedly continue in the future, and I do not know how much longer free speech will be allowed in this country. But as long as our laws permit it, I intend to continue telling you what I believe."

"We, in America," Mr. Lindbergh said, "have learned something since the last war. We know more about propaganda. The question is whether we have learned enough to withstand the barrage of propaganda to which we have been subjected ever since this war began; and whether, if we can withstand that barrage, we will be able to impose our will upon the Government in Washington.

"There was once a time in America when we could impose our will by vote. Candidates brought political issues before us, and stated clearly their stand. After an election was over, responsibility to the voters remained. That was what we once called a principle of democracy.

Both Parties Opposed War

"Many of us thought we were still operating under that principle at the elections last November. Both political parties had adopted platforms against intervention in this war. Both political candidates spoke constantly of peace. But it now seems doubtful that we even had two parties last November, at least as far as the presidential candidates were concerned.

"The people of this Nation were not given the chance to vote on the greatest issue of our generation—the issue of a foreign war. And yet we are now told that we must go to Europe to fight for the very principles of democracy that were denied to us in our own Nation last November."

Mr. Lindbergh said it was the right of a free people to know where they were being led by their government. He added: "I doubt that any country in Europe has been less informed about the intentions of its government than we have been here in America. I doubt that any country there has been more misled about the actual developments of the war.

"I have never wanted Germany to win this war. But I know that England is not in a position to win it, even with our help. That is why I have constantly advocated a negotiated peace."

Croat Capital Moves —Frontier Too Near

BERN, Switzerland, May 12 (AP)—An announcement from Zagreb said that Dr. Ante Pavelic, chief of the new Croat State, would move his capital to the town of Banjaluka because Zagreb is too near the frontier.

It added that he would divide the country into about 20 districts as was the case before Croatia lost her autonomy.

MBS Settles Music Feud With 'Ascap'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12 (AP)—The four-month music controversy between the Nation's radiocasters and "Ascap" has ended for the Mutual Broadcasting System but for NBC and CBS the discord lingers on.

Mutual agreed Sunday night to pay the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers 3 per cent of gross receipts for four years and 3½ per cent thereafter until Jan. 1, 1950, for the right to restore the Society's 1,200,000 songs to the air.

The tunes will first be heard at 11 p. m. (Eastern Daylight Time) tomorrow.

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and Edward Klauber, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said their negotiations with "Ascap" would continue.

Refusal of the majority of radiocasters to pay the price demanded by "Ascap" took its copyrighted music from their programs last Dec. 31. Many independent stations immediately signed new contracts with "Ascap" despite the organization's battle with the networks and other independents.

Under the old contract, which was with individual stations and not the networks, the Society's assessment was approximately 4½ per cent.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, had no comment on Mutual's action which came on the eve of the annual NAB convention.

Mutual stockholders made a tentative agreement with "Ascap" 10 days ago. The network affiliates were called together here last Saturday to vote on it. No decision was reached. Another meeting Sunday morning found 61 of the 169 affiliates favorable; 40 opposed, but still no majority.

Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Mutual Board, issued a statement which indicated no further action would be taken before the convention. Then suddenly another meeting was called and it was announced that with later arrivals and mail votes 86 favored the agreement and 46 were against it.

The seven stockholders then announced the agreement would be signed.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts,
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, May 18, June 1, 15, 29 July 6, 20.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 1, July 6.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on May 25, June 29.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on May 11, June 8, July 13.

New York

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 18, June 1, 15, July 6, 20.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 1, July 6.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc, on June 1, July 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 25, June 22.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, May 18; June 1, 15; July 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 18; June 1, 15, 29; July 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on June 1; July 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 18; June 1, 15; July 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; May 18; June 1, 15, 29; July 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on May 18; June 15; July 20.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, Arcadia Tourist Park, on Highways 38, 89, 91; 24 cottages, 16 modern, 8 summer cabins; 1 acre; shade and lawn. L. M. WHITMAN, 949 Washington Blvd., Ogden, Utah.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-3 room apartment, large living room, fireplace, electric kitchen; strictly modern; restricted. 1402 Beacon Street, Longwood 3299.

TORONTO, ONT.—Small apartment in quiet house at Centre Island: two rooms, blocked in balcony. 5 Clandeboye Ave. WA. 0820.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

POCONO MTS.—4 very desirable summer cottages on farm. 2 to 5 bedrooms, innerspring mattresses; all conveniences; peaceful location; tennis, swimming free; restricted; long season $250 to $500. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FACTORY PROPERTY

MANUFACTURING space for sale: 3-story brick building, 45,000 square feet area; heated by oil, sprinkler system, 4-ton capacity elevator; suitable for any type of machinery; located in Pawtucket, R. I.; tax rate low; inquiries solicited. Box J-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BAY SHORE, MILFORD, CONN. — For Sale or for rent for the month of July, 6-room cottage, fully equipped; 2-car garage; private beach on sound. Write Box X-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

WANTED — Soloist and organist for small church, Princeton, New Jersey; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HOUSEMAN, handyman, industrious, wanted in large home; driver's license; references. Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

2-FAMILY HOUSE in best part of Arlington; 2-car garage; tile bath; sunparlor; fireplace; small down payment. J. E. WARD, owner, 499 Park Drive, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished, 10 rooms; elevator; garage; Protestants preferred; reliable couple if desired. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE to the Holders of BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS. Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article IV, section 2, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927, from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said Indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the semi-annual instalment of the deferred interest provided for by the deferred Coupon numbered Five (5) payable the 15th day of May, 1930, the payment of which was deferred at that time, on all bonds outstanding under said Indenture, being $1.50 for each $100 of the face value of the said bonds, and that said deferred interest will be paid upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of deferred Coupons numbered Five (5) of said bonds on or after May 15, 1941. BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. By Myron E. Pierce, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

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OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—OFFICE UNFURNISHED, 515 Madison Ave. (53rd St.), 23rd floor; southern exposure; $35 per month; tel. mornings, BU-8-2348.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE AVAILABLE PART TIME. CALL: RANDOLPH 8059.

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RADIO SERVICE

OSBORNE'S RADIO and PHONOGRAPH SHOP—R. C. A. Victor $9.95 and up. Substantial savings on some models. 207 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.

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ROOMS TO LET

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ROOMS WANTED

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WANTED TO BUY

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79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

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MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

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CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
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CONCORD
(Continued)

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MANCHESTER

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phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Kelowna: I. O. O. F. Temple, 8 p. m., May 22.
Penticton: Odd Fellows Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., May 22. (Note change of place.)
Trail: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 20.

England

Berkshire

Maidenhead: Church Building, Marlow Road, 7:30 p. m., June 6.

Lincolnshire

Louth: The Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 22.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 29.

Wiltshire

Swindon: Play House, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

Yorkshire

Huddersfield: Methodist Church, High Street, 7:30 p. m., May 17.
Ilkley: Church Building, 3 p. m., May 25.

Scotland

Dunbartonshire

Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, Sinclair Street, 8 p. m., June 5.

United States

California

Burbank: San-Val Drive In Theater, 2720 Winona Avenue, 3 p. m., May 18.

Colorado

La Junta: Junior High School Auditorium, Eighth and San Juan Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.

Connecticut

Ansonia: First Congregational Church, South Cliff Street, near Public Library, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., May 20.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 19.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Elsah: Town Hall, 8 p.m., May 18.
Freeport: Masonic Temple, 315 West Stephenson Street, 8 p.m., May 20.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p.m., May 20.
Kankakee: Church Edifice, 240 South Chicago Avenue, 8 p.m., May 23.
Tampico: Prophet Theater, Main Street, 3 p.m., May 18.

Indiana

Bloomington (auspices First Church): Alumni Hall, Union Building, Indiana University, 3 p.m., May 18.
Columbia City: City Hall, 8 p.m., May 19
Logansport: Logansport High School Auditorium, 8 p.m., May 19.
Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p.m., May 23.
Princeton: Princeton Theater, 226 West State Street, 2:30 p.m., May 18.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice 1242 Second Avenue, S. E., 8 p.m., May 23.
Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 203 East Fourth Street, 8 p.m., May 22.

Maine

Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 8 p.m., May 22.
Gardiner: Gardiner High School, 8 p.m., May 23.

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe Junior High School, Ellis Square, 8 p.m., May 18.
Fitchburg: B. F. Brown High School Auditorium, 8:15 p.m., May 23.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p.m., May 18.
Needham: Needham Town Hall, 3:30 p.m., May 18.
Reading: Church Auditorium, Sanborn and Lowell Streets, 3 p.m., May 18.

Minnesota

Duluth (Second Church): Lyceum Theater, 12 m., May 23.
Lake City: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., May 23
Montevideo: Montevideo Opera House, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Wilmar: Church Edifice, Fifth and Trott, 3:15 p. m., May 18.

Missouri

Webster Groves: Webster Groves High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 18.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., May 18.

Nebraska

Fairbury: Church Edifice, 622 Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 22.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., May 20.

New Jersey

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School Auditorium, Sylvan Lake Avenue and King's Highway, 3:30 p. m., May 18.
Newark: Crystal Ballroom, Mosque Theater Building, 12:15 p. m., May 21.
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 8:30 p. m., May 20.

New York

Batavia: High School Auditorium, Ross Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, corner of Midland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 22.
East Aurora: First Presbyterian Church, Main and Paine Streets, 9 p. m., May 24.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School, 3 p. m., May 24.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Jamestown: High School Auditorium, East Second Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Massapequa: Seaford School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 22.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 23.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Nyack: Nyack High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 23.
Ossining: 8:15, May 19.
Oswego: Robinson Auditorium, Oswego High School, 8 p. m., May 22. (Note correction of hour and date.)

Ohio

Bellevue: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 18.
Brecksville: Brecksville School, Highland Drive, 8 p. m., May 19
Bucyrus: High School Auditorium, Woodlawn Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Celina: Celina High School Auditorium, East Livingston Street, 3 p. m., May 18.
Fremont: Fremont High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Mansfield: John Simpson Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Marion: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 19.
Toledo (Third Church): Macomber Vocational High School Auditorium, Monroe Street at Sixteenth, 3 p. m., May 18.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Meadville: High School Auditorium, Walnut and Main Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 18.
Norristown: Norris Theater, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 18.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., May 19.
Warren: Woman's Club, 310 Market Street, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

Rhode Island

Providence (Second Church): Elks Auditorium, 241 Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 23.
Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 8 p. m., May 23.

Vermont

Montpelier: Union School Auditorium, Park Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23.
Rutland: Universalist Church, West Street, 8 p. m., May 22.

Wisconsin

Ashland: Church Edifice, 107 Ellis Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Chippewa Falls: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Fort Atkinson: Auditorium, Municipal Building, North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Green Bay: Washington Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Manitowoc: Town Hall, 1118 Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., May 19.
Stevens Point: State Teachers College Auditorium, Main and Fremont Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Wausau: First Methodist Church, Third and Franklin Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.

Canadian Medical Man Put in Research Group

OTTAWA, May 12 (AP)—Dr. Duncan Graham, head of the Department of Medicine at the University of Toronto, has been appointed a member of the National Research Council for a period of three years, filling the vacancy left by the passing of Sir Frederick Banting, it was disclosed here in the Canada Gazette.

Sir Frederick, co-discoverer of insulin, was killed in an airplane crash in Newfoundland while he was en route to the United Kingdom.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA VA

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Printing
Pens Repaired
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
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Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts Phone Alex. 1022

NEWPORT NEWS

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JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

COTTON SHOP OPEN
Prices from $3.98 to $10.98
SECOND FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

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Pianos, Electric Organs, Accordions, Band Instruments, Musical Accessories and Records
—Convenient Terms—
PHONES: 21873 and 21876

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Quality Groceries, Meats
Vegetables and Fish

Hair Care and Beauty
BENSON'S
Phone 25841 321 Flat Iron Bldg.

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Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
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RUG SERVICE
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Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned. Repaired and Stored.

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Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
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ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
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BOWMAN'S
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We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

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Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
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ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
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West Virginia

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Leave your car for
Washing and Greasing
at the
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Palace Furniture Company
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Wallpaper
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F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

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Canada

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

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LEVINSON'S for Shoes
All the New Spring Styles
La Gioconda, Selby Arch Preservers and Dr. W. M. Locke Shoes

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
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104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

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Utilac 4 Hour Enamel
Garden Tools—Seeds
Seymour's Hardware
Prompt Delivery
Phone 4-4335 1115 Main Street East

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BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

The Great Favorite Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The Rat Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
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General Insurance
P. F. HOWE
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ALSO
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—etc.
SUN LIFE BUILDING 8-4273 2-9621

C.C.B.
Electric Works
All kinds of electrical repairs
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST
Between Richmond and Temperance

Yes!—
We have your size
In fact all styles are carried in sizes up to 10, and many to size 11

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 BLOOR W., TORONTO
1173 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal

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DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
by Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

REG. W. CRYER
Confederation Life Ass'n
ESTATE CONSULTANT
INSURANCE . . ANNUITIES
165 Yonge Street
AD. 2410

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
Hose Special
Silk to Top $1 Hose
3 prs. $2.50
A really fine hose
New Spring Foundations from $1.00 to $22.50
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA. 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open evenings, except Mon. and Wed.

LET
CONGER
FILL YOUR
COAL
BIN AT SUMMER PRICES
CONGER LEHIGH COAL CO., Ltd.
350 Bay Street EL. 3201
DAY or NIGHT

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed including handkerchiefs; wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

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Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

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FINE FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced for Women and Men
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
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Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
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The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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ONTARIO

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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
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QUEBEC

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FRUITS, VEGETABLES
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COAL FUEL OIL
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Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

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We Specialize in All Types of Landscape Work
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Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to England LA. 9932
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FURRIERS
Telephone First Floor Up
*BElair 3466 1193 Phillips Sq.

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

European Local Classified

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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating constant hot water efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects: containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices: rentals £215 per annum Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited Apply District Office 2 Oakwood Court London W 14 Telephone Western 0181
LONDON, S. W. PUTNEY, 6 Mercier Road—(late Amersham Road), Furnished or unfurnished flat or rooms; modern conveniences; garden; very nice locality. Apply Vic. 3306.

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All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
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LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out, by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woolies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.
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England

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ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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Charles H. Baber
LTD.
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SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W 1
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A Useful Service
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West End Branch, Ogle Street
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Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
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Also 76 Branches.

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HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
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Western 0921

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
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27 Notting Hill Gate, W 11

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BOWEN & MALLON
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Let us help you to furnish your home
We specialise in
DIVANS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, BROCADES and OTHER FABRICS
LOOSE COVERS, Etc.
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Tel. Maida Vale 0071 N. W. 3.

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Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116 STATION ROAD CHINGFORD

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

Practical COATS
For Present Wear
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone, E. 11 Tel. LEY 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Stratford

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FENNERS
3, Montpelier Vale, Blackheath, S.E.3.
Fruiterers—Choice Vegetables
Mixed Salad a Speciality

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ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
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ENGLAND

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Furniture Removed Valuations for All Purposes
Days
SHIPPING—STORING
MODERN HOME FURNISHERS
West Norwood, London, S. E. 27
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Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
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The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W 13 Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

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Here Is A Laundry You Can Trust
THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
KINGSTON ROAD
RAYNES PARK
WIMBLEDON, S W 20
Tels. LIBERTY 2414/5

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
26, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
21, George Street, Richmond.

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R. TROTT
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50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway, Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

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KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.

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Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 per Dozen Service

Ireland

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Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
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DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

PIM BROTHERS LTD
Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices, rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD. GEORGE'S ST.

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
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Switzer & Co., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing,
Fountain Pens, Sports Goods,
High Class Fishing Tackle,
Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street
PHONE 92325

GORMAN BROS.
168 UPPER RATHMINES
Motor Repairs, Spare Parts
New Cars, All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Individualist

New York

It happened on a brilliantly clear but cold day last March. There were large patches of snow and ice here and there in Central Park. Where the ground peeped through, it was frozen hard. A woman walking to exercise her dog became aware of the presence of a man, followed by swarms of birds, large and small. And no wonder, for he was carrying two paper bags with handles, which were heavy with grain: corn for the pigeons, and cracked cereal for the smaller birds, mostly sparrows. Now and again the man put down his bags and scattered handfuls of their contents.

"Who does this?" the woman asked, for while he was neatly dressed, he seemed to be a man in moderate circumstances.

"I do it, ma'am," he answered.

"Yes, I see, but who pays for it: the city or a private benefactor?"

"Oh, I do!" he laughingly replied, "it costs only a little—a quarter for ten pounds. The poor beggars are hungry. Only the squirrels are well fixed. A society provides peanuts for them, but the birds and some of the ducks don't get anything regular." After a slight pause, he continued: "Some of the men say I am a sissy because I do this every Sunday morning. I ain't no sissy, lady. Well, so long," and with a cheery smile on his face, he picked up his bags and was on his way to feed more hungry birds in other parts of the Park.

As the woman looked after him, she asked herself why, in this supposedly enlightened age, a man who thoughtfully provides for the needs of small helpless creatures should appear to anyone as a weakling.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Berlin: the historic armistice railroad car taken from France has been placed here.
2. A maritime province of eastern Canada.
3. Lexington, Kentucky.
4. The official Italian news agency, with headquarters in Rome.
5. The Brooklyn Navy Yard: first United States battleship to be commissioned since 1923.
6. A Latvian: a member of one of the three divisions of the Lithuanians.
7. An Army Air Corps field in Dayton, Ohio: it was presented by the citizens of Dayton as a permanent place for research.
8. Famous gardens in the suburbs of London.
9. It rises in Potter County, Pennsylvania, and flows into the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, Pa.; 325 miles long.
10. A name given a European lady by native servants in India.

Achievement

A steel company employee has threaded 700 steel hair spring wires, each less than 1/1000 of an inch in diameter, through the eye of a small needle.

408 Maple Street

—Chase Craig

DONALD! THERE ARE DOG HAIRS ON MY NICE, NEW SOFA!
LET'S TRY NOT TO JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS, MOTHER—AFTER ALL, WE DIDN'T ACTUALLY SEE HIM ON THE SOFA—
COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Bay of Fundy Has a Daily Tide Nearly Fifty Feet High?

The Bay of Fundy lies between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, just above the State of Maine. In its upper portion the tide rises and falls through a height of about 50 feet twice each day, and there are times during this fluctuation that

from M.S.A.

the rate of rise and fall reaches as much as 12 feet an hour.

Two theories have been advanced to account for this huge tide, the highest in the world. For a long time it has been held by many that its great rise and fall was due to the funnel shape of the bay and its sloping bottom, the incoming tide building higher and higher as the bay became successively narrower and more shallow.

More recently, however, it was observed that the water in the bay behaved more as though it were sloshing back and forth within the limits of the bay than as though the tide swept in from the ocean and made its way to the head of the long narrow bay.

Now, when water swashes back and forth in a pan or box the time required for the back and forth movement varies with the length of the container and the depth of the water. The water in the Bay of Fundy likewise has a regular period for its oscillations. This oscillation time has been determined to be about 12½ hours.

Most of us have found that, in "pumping" or "working up" in a swing, a little force exerted at just the right time at the end of each swing back will soon result in the swing describing as wide an arc as one could desire. Similarly, just a little nudge applied regularly and at just the right time during each oscillation will build up the backward and forward movement of water.

Thus, the new explanation offered for the great Bay of Fundy tides suggests that the waters in it having a period of 12½ hours, and the period of the ocean tides also being 12½ hours, the sweep of the water from mouth to head of the bay has been built up and maintained by the force applied at regular intervals by the ocean tides.—W. P. Keasbey

Music for Workers

Music to keep factory employees cheerful and alert is now provided via telephone wires by a music servicing company.

A Verse for Today . . .

Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life: but teach them thy sons, and thy sons' sons.—Deut. 4:9.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Arsenal Museum?
2. Nova Scotia?
3. The University of Kentucky?
4. Stefani?
5. The scene of the commissioning of the battleship North Carolina?
6. A Lett?
7. Wright Field?
8. Kew Gardens?
9. The Allegheny River?
10. A mem-sahib?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Bergery, Gaston (gȧs′-tôn bĕrzh′-rē′) — Temporary Ambassador from the Vichy Government in France to Russia.

Gruening, Dr. Ernest (grēn′-ĭng)—Governor of Alaska.

Inönü, Ismet (ĭs′-mĕt′ ē′-nû′-nü′)—Premier of Turkey.

Lauterbacher, Hartmann (härt′-män lou′-tĕr-bä′-kĕr)—Head of the Nazi youth movement, and Governor of the German Province of Hanover.

Sakellariou, Admiral Alexander (sä′-kĕl-lä-rē′-ōō)—Vice-Premier of the Greek Government-in-Exile.

Salazar, Antonio de Oliveira (ȧN-tō′-nyōō thē ō′-lē-vä′-rȧ sȧ-lȧ-zär′)—Premier of Portugal.

Saracoğlu, Sükrü (shü′-krü′-sä′-räj′-ō′-glōō′) — Foreign Minister of Turkey.

Tsouderous, Emmanuel (tsōō′-thē-rōs′) — Premier of the Greek Government-in-Exile.

Weizmann, Dr. Chaim (kīm vīts′-män) — President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the World Zionist Organization.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Basra (bŭs′-rȧ) — Iraq port at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Curaçao (kōō′-rä-sä′-ō; Angl. kū′-rȧ-sō′)—Dutch colonial group of islands in the West Indies.

Lemnos (lĕm′-nŏs; mod. Gr. lyĕm′-nôs) — Strategic island off the east coast of Greece.

Mosul (mō′-sōōl′) — Important oil fields in Iraq.

Thasos (thä′-sŏs)—Strategic island near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Camera Club from Alma Zoe Clausen, Roundup, Montana

The Line Forms on the Right

Daily Quotation

IF ANYTHING external vexes you, take notice that it is not the thing which disturbs you, but your notion about it, which notion you may dismiss at once if you please.—Marcus Aurelius.

In Lighter Vein

Then Comes the Bill

The conversation had turned to books. Out of politeness a stranger was asked his opinion.

"I do lots of reading," he said. "In fact, I read practically all day long."

"What kind of things do you read?"

"Well, as a matter of fact, I scan meters, mostly light stuff."

"Ah," said one, "a light-verse reader. Are you a critic or a publisher?"

"Critic! Why, I do it for the electric company."

Differs in Opinion

"Is your husband difficult to please in the matter of dress?"

"Very. When I get a gown that he likes he doesn't like the bill, and when the bill suits him he doesn't care a rap for the gown."—Sarina Observer.

The Lookout

It was the dear lady's first ride in a taxi, and she watched with growing anxiety the driver continually putting his hand outside the car as a signal to the following traffic.

"Young man," she finally said, "you look after that car of yours, and watch where you're going. I'll tell you when it starts raining."

All But Laces

Customer: "Are you sure that these shoes are worth repairing?"

Shoemaker: "Oh, yes; I can put new soles and heels on them, and also some new uppers. The laces seem to be all right."

The Need

It's a wonderful thing for women,
The popular permanent wave;
Now it's up to some struggling inventor,
To get out a permanent shave.
—Western Retailer

Daily Anecdote

Kreisler Remembered

Like most of his fellow-artists, Fritz Kreisler is fascinated by the various attitudes assumed by his listeners during a concert. He is grateful for the rapt, deeply attentive expression of the earnest music-lover, but, at the same time, confesses to a not inconsiderable feeling of alarm when occasionally his glance falls upon the vacant, expressionless face of an inattentive auditor whose ears take in the sound of his music, but not the beauty of it.

One day the great violinist was walking with a friend, when the two passed a large fish-market, where on a large slab, arranged in orderly rows, lay a fine lot of fresh codfish, mouths wide open, eyes staring.

"Oh!" exclaimed Kreisler, "that reminds me—I should be playing a concert!"

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: California's ham-and-eggers cut their demand from $30 to $20 weekly, but economists say it can't be done. The rabbit is still larger than the magician's hat.

Detroit News: Recalling the tender phrases the automobile salesman lavished on the job he sold us two years ago, and his coolness toward it now, it must have been a passing infatuation.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On Second Thought*

By Le Pelley

AH! A PICNIC IN THE WOODS
MMM- COOKING OUR OWN DINNER—
SMELL THAT DELICIOUS AROMA!
OH..WHAT POTATO SALAD! YUM YUM YUM...
WE MUST BE NATURAL WOODSMEN TO COOK A MEAL LIKE THIS!
WHEN YOU COME RIGHT DOWN TO IT, THERE WAS SAND IN THAT POTATO SALAD
THE BACON WAS SMOKY
THOSE HOT DOGS WERE SURE BURNT
WONDER WHAT WE'RE HAVING FOR DINNER!
HOMEWARD BOUND

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Couldn't Have Done Any Better!*

By Rodgers

The boys held their big race today—
And after all that practicing the Boss just jogged along and let everyone pass him—
"Hey! You'll never win a race this way!" I barked-
But after we had run around the track a half a dozen times I noticed we weren't doing so bad!
Not bad at all!

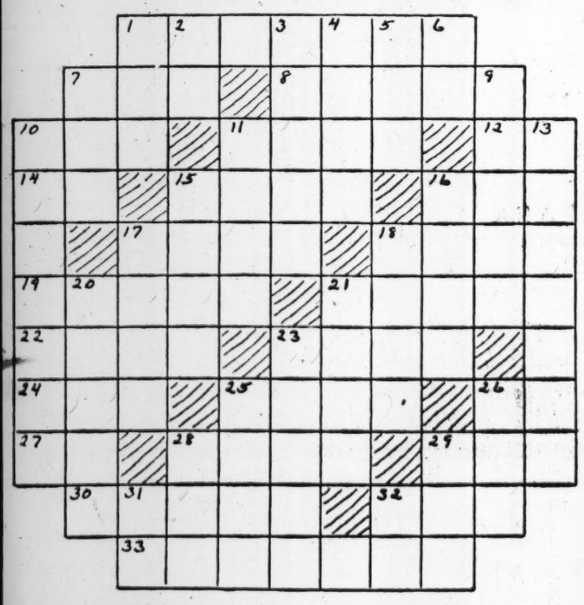
The Adventures of Waddles—*Nominations Closed*

By The Hagers

BY THEIR NEW SHACK THE DUCKLINGS SAT, DOWN BY THE POND. I STOPPED TO CHAT.
SAID I, "WHAT MAKES YOU THREE SO STILL?" "WE'VE ORGANIZED A CLUB," SAID BILL.
"MAY I SUGGEST," I QUACKED, "YOU DUB YOURSELVES THE JUNIOR SWIMMING CLUB?"
"TO SETTLE OUR BIG ARGUMENT," CRIED BUD, "YOU BE THE PRESIDENT!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call a young child of North American Indian parents?
7—What is an enclosed place used for storage?
8—If you emulated Rembrandt Peale, you would do what?
10—A floor covering.
11—Parsley is what?
12—Pronoun.
14—What was a Roman bronze coin?
15—Where would Martians dwell?
16—What is the fore limb of a vertebrate?
17—Who is Alfio's wife in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
18—Lake of Saskatchewan, Canada.
19—American admiral known as "Fighting Bob"?
21—What South American bird?
22—Cedar Rapids is in what State?
23—Drinks little by little.
24—What is a snare or trap for game?
25—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
26—Symbol for aluminum.
27—House of Lords (abbr.).
28—Seeds of what herb are used for flavoring pickles?
29—What is a city of Nebraska?
30—What country is scene of Kingsley's "Hypatia"?
32—In golf, a score of one stroke on a hole is what?
33—Great ancient empire of the world?

Down

1—Young swine is what?
2—Article.
3—Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" is what?
4—What propelled Cleopatra's barge?
5—What is a blood relation?
6—Half an em is what?
7—Motor coach is what?
9—King Cole had how many fiddlers?
10—Capital of North Carolina.
11—Who was a famous Dutch portrait painter?
13—What is birthstone for May?
15—First word in the name of a famous painting.
16—Large flatboats used formerly on western American rivers.
17—What fabric got its name from Laon, France?
18—What is a point of land jutting out into the water?
20—What is a thin dress material?
21—A placard is what?
23—Seasoned with salt.
25—What are the false fruits of a rosebush?
26—Exist.
28—What prefix means "difficult"?
29—What is either of two South American wood sorrels?
31—Bainbridge is in what State (abbr.)?
32—Three-toed sloth is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Half Measures

The whole history of the failure to halt the anarchy of Axis aggression is written in half measures. Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia — even Norway, Belgium and France—have been examples of hesitancy and delay. In every case the Axis despots moved with more speed and decision than the defenders of order and freedom.

The United States likewise has had its share of hesitation. When President Roosevelt urged repeal of the arms embargo, Congress delayed until awakened by the war. Then rearmament was held up until France fell. Now Herbert Hoover is urging Americans to make aid to Britain a half-measure and risk the fall of Britain before beginning active defense of their country.

With all deference to Mr. Hoover's sincerity and to the value of his warning that the American people must act with energy and decision, it is necessary to point out that the practical effect of his advice is to produce lethargy and indecision. For it is confusing and inconsistent to urge aid to Britain but reject measures to make that aid effective, to urge speed in arming for defense but insist that defense shall begin only when America stands alone.

Mr. Hoover may be convinced that to take steps to insure delivery of aid to Britain would produce war "automatically." No one can say positively that if American ships on convoy duty clashed with German planes or submarines the American people would not insist on declaring war. But most informed observers believe that Berlin will not declare war because it recognizes that such a state would galvanize American efforts, discourage the German people, and encourage resistance among all the peoples the Nazis now dominate or hope to win.

Mr. Hoover may be convinced that convoying would weaken American aid to Britain—because by his reasoning it would mean war and war would cause America to hold back supplies. The British don't think so. Nor have we heard any other American, even in the Army or Navy, which naturally desire sufficient equipment, contend that America's need for weapons would be so increased as to lessen aid to Britain. Here Mr. Hoover's opinion runs counter to the great weight of expert testimony and to the natural expectation that American energy would really go all-out if the Nation were at war.

Many of these questions are matters of judgment and there is every reason why all shades of American opinion should be heard. But Mr. Hoover misjudged the situation when he wanted to keep the arms embargo. Public opinion polls indicate that a large majority of Americans are ready to convoy or to take other risks of war if necessary to insure Britain's standing. At a time when Britain's position is more desperate than she dare acknowledge, efforts to make America back up from the lend-lease commitment divide the country on ultimate issues. Half measures now are as dangerous as all the other delays and hesitations have been.

Trade "Agreement"

The agreement recently concluded between French and Japanese authorities to cover trade relations between Japan and Indo-China is a portent of the "wave of the future." Americans should be aware of its implications. It outlines a pattern for the sort of ostensibly painless conquest to which the United States would be exposed in a world of "new orders."

On its face this agreement seems to honor a trade ideal sought by far-sighted Americans. The French and the Japanese are supposed to extend to each other the advantages of most-favored-nation treatment. That is to say, each accords to the other the maximum benefits that it gives to any other nation trading with it.

This treatment promises to be mainly theoretical in Indo-China, however, because Japanese sources hail the agreement as extending the yen bloc to include the French colony. Territories within the yen bloc do not trade with Japan on a most-favored-nation basis. They sell their goods to the Japanese for currency with an artificial value determined in Japan. This currency cannot be used outside the yen bloc except at a great loss. The result is that such trade tends to become a two-way commerce, even as does that of the Nazis with their economic satellites.

Some Americans may argue that in a world controlled by the Triple Axis, the United States could still arrange to do business about as usual. This is not borne out by the experience of nations in the shadow of the Swastika or the path of the Rising Sun.

Iron to Do Without

By a decree now becoming effective, residents of Germany are forbidden to buy any of a list of more than 1,000 articles containing iron or steel. This decree was announced just the day after Marriner Eccles and Leon Henderson had recommended to a congressional committee in Washington that heavy excise taxes be laid on automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, and some other articles which normally require large amounts of steel in the United States.

If Germans can do without new cars —as they and Englishmen have been doing for some time—Americans can do so or pay for them. Commendably, the automobile industry is reconciling itself to curtailment of production as priorities for munitions go into effect. Americans interested in freedom can do with more iron in their resolution and less in gadgets. The German list of "Verbotens" ranges from vacuum cleaners, electric razors, and office furniture down to mouse traps, frying pans, and cigar lighters. That list might be useful in America as a basis for defense taxation.

It's the Cargo That Counts

Transfer of some 700,000 tons of American shipping to British service in the same week Britain's huge April ship losses are announced stresses America's determination to supply the 2,000,000 tons of shipping President Roosevelt promised to divert to vital war needs at the earliest possible moment.

Of this amount, some 500,000 tons are being withdrawn from the fleet of 361 American-owned tankers. The remaining 200,000 tons comprise twenty-five freighters belonging to the Aluminum Company of America which have been transferred to Canadian operators under a charter agreement with the Maritime Commission so as to free an equal amount of British tonnage for the hard-beset Atlantic service.

General cargo carriers such as figure in this Canadian deal are the type most adaptable for the bridge to Britain. Yet even more important are the tanks, guns, planes, munitions, food, which must cross this bridge in time to enable Britain to overthrow the enemy. The value of these ships is measured by the volume of supplies that can be wedged below hatches and lashed on their low-laden decks. It is well to realize the twenty-five "dry cargo" ships just transferred represent only a tenth of the amount the President has pledged to Britain immediately.

The Martins Have Come

The martins have returned. Wheeling over low farmhouses and city backyards, purple-black wings spread to catch the springtime sun, they have arrived in most of North Temperate America. Their scout birds having already reconnoitered and found that their tall colony boxes stand, they have decided to co-operate once again with gardeners and farmers in another season of raising corn and buckwheat, potatoes, beans and berries, shrubs and flowers. All the way from South America, bringing the good will of all soil-loving peoples, they have flown, their curving wings strong in rapid and long-distance flight, the wings of peace.

Once they dwelt with man in almost every section of our country, but when the forest trees were felled, thus destroying their cavity homes, they readily adopted domesticity and were glad to locate in family boxes erected by householders who had noted their requirements. A whole clan, sometimes as many as fifty, occupies one large community house, raised on a fifteen-foot pole.

Now with the push of scientific farming, the martin houses have more and more gone the way of the horse and buggy, so that rarely, except in certain areas like the Champlain country of Vermont, do we find the martins dipping in the blue and lighting at their family doors with pride of ownership. But many city backyards now invite these friends of man.

Of all birds these martins are most helpful to farmers and gardeners, making each season heavy inroads upon devastating insects; for not only do they live on insects themselves but they bring up their young on the same insect diet. The old-fashioned farm-loving martins are modern enough to adopt an apartment house dwelling, if happily in their long flight north they find standing tall and inviting such apartments for May occupancy. Those who have never had a martin house on the premises have missed a source of joy.

"For Whatsoever a Man Soweth . . ."

Light of Freedom

Back in 1915, during the early days of the World War, the Rev. Philip Thomas Byard Clayton, a British army chaplain, founded a Soldiers' Rest House at Poperinghe in the Ypres Salient. He asked that the place be called Talbot House in memory of his friend, Gilbert Talbot, a British Lieutenant, son of the Bishop of Winchester, who had passed on during a liquid fire attack at Hooge. To this Rest House, the army signaller, always employing initials to make his task simpler, assigned the designation—"Toc H," by which it has been known ever since.

Toc H served British troops, going into or coming out of the trenches, for three often discouraging years. The ground floor of the House contained a sort of canteen where light refreshments were offered. On the second floor was a library; but, most important of all, in the estimation of the men whom Toc H cared for in their hour of need, was the attic chapel which came to be known as "The Upper Room." A rickety staircase led up to this small improvised sanctuary and it is estimated that more than ten thousand young men climbed those stairs in order to gain strength and acquire serenity from "the One who was ready to communicate His strength and His serenity to help them endure to the end."

Each of these young men committed to memory the Toc H Prayer: "O, God, who hast so wonderfully made Toc H and placed men in it to see Thy will as their duty; teach us to live together in love and joy and peace; to check all bitterness, to disown discouragement, to practice thanksgiving and to leap with joy to any task for others." The slogan of Toc H soon came to be: "To Conquer Hate." Its insignia was—and is—the Toc H Lamp, the Light of Freedom, set in the center of the Toc H Compass, the four points of which point respectively to the gentle admonitions: "Think Fairly," "Build Bravely," "Love Widely," "Witness Humbly."

In the present war, Toc H, with hundreds of Rest Houses throughout the world, is again ministering to British soldiers and sailors and airmen. At Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, Toc H is doing perhaps its greatest work of all, caring for sailors on leave and for seamen cast adrift in open boats and rescued by passing steamers In London, the 1900-year-old wall, built by the Romans, in the basement of Toc H headquarters at Wakefield House, Towel Hill, has been serving as an air-raid shelter.

So Toc H carries on, sending a ray of light into the present darkness—serving a veritable beacon in the war-necessitated blackout. Its characteristic is this splendid organization of the British people who do not neglect spiritual duties or overlook spiritual opportunities but, rather, note their increase in trying times such as these through which the entire British Empire, far-flung and yet closely united in spirit, is now passing on its way to a brighter future for all "men of good will." V. A. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Vinson Labor Bill

Washington seems to be divided between those who are unwilling to do anything at all about the labor situation and those who want to do too much about it. The latter are represented for the moment in the supporters of the Vinson bill, favored by a majority of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

One of the provisions of this bill would keep "open" shops that are already open and retain as "closed" shops which have already attained that status. The attempt to reduce the present sources of labor conflict by preserving the status quo in this respect for the period of the emergency is reasonable enough in purpose. But if such a freezing arrangement is adopted it ought to be either as part of a voluntary agreement between national representatives of workers and employers, or as part of a statement of principles adopted by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. . . .

The Vinson bill sets up a too elaborate legal machinery, and especially too elaborate a machinery of compulsion, for the ends that it seeks to achieve.—*New York Times.*

Behind the Physical Force

I would not have it supposed that physical force and its reactions comprised the secret of our victory (in 1914-18).

Without this physical force . . . we could not have won. But should we have had this physical force if there had not stood behind it—never more strong than in the darkest hours—the moral conviction that we were in the right?

Great mistakes were made by the generals and politicians. Lives were thrown away on a staggering scale.

But still the will to win persisted and prevailed because of the innate, unchallengeable conviction that *the cause was good.* —WINSTON CHURCHILL in *Liberty.*

The Time for Decision

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The United States is at this moment deciding whether it will enter the war.

The time for decision is that close. The action of the American people will shortly shape events for the whole world—and for a better world—or, failing to act, America will for generations to come be itself shaped by events it allowed to sweep over it.

There was an appearance of a great deal of news in Washington this past week but actually both the capital and the country were marking time. At many points the defense program was enlarged and speeded and fortified.

The President instructed the Maritime Commission to divert 2,000,000 tons of shipping to aid the cause of the democracies and the Commission started to do so. The President asked that critical defense production be immediately placed on a 24-hour day and a seven-day week and the OPM started to do so. The Congressional strength behind the aid-to-Britain policy was illustrated by the passage in the House of the ship seizure bill with more than a 100-vote margin.

The White House gave heavy bombers priority over all other defense production and sought to double the program. In this step the President is seeking to hasten the time when a fully mobilized American industry can give the defending democracies decisive command of the air. The indispensable $3,500,000,000 tax bill, which is a taste, in part, of what a Nazi-dominated world would continuously cost the United States taxpayer, moved another stage toward law.

But even this important news was here today and gone tomorow, for everyone knew that President Roosevelt really had his mind on another matter and it was perfectly apparent that the Nation had its mind on the same thing. That was: Has the United States at this urgent moment the clarity and unity to decide for itself and in time—before events force a decision and perhaps too late—what its answer is now to world Hitlerism?

* * *

Americans have a great faith in the instinctive, intuitive sense of the body politic of their country—which really means faith in each other—and this is no time to lose it. Today despite the spread of surface controversy over phases of the war, there is evidence of a deeper unity which may be ready soon to assert itself beyond dispute.

Everybody seems to quote a public opinion poll to authenticate a prejudice, but when all the polls and manifestations of public opinion are examined there are two objective facts which stand out:

1. Only a small percentage of the people desire war with Germany and Italy.
2. An overwhelming majority of the people believe the United States should enter the war if that is essential to the defeat of the Axis Powers.

The isolationists hug the first fact tightly to their argument and the interventionists proclaim the second. But the key to decision is in neither fact but in the premise of the second: "WAR if that is essential to the defeat of the Axis Powers."

Is it essential? That is the decision which the American people are being called upon to make it this moment. Is it essential? The American people are waiting to be told the simple, direct, completely frank, and unvarnished truth by their highest representative and necessary informant, the President who has thrice won a vote of confidence from the Nation.

Until the President candidly answers the question: "Is it essential?" the people cannot bid him go ahead. But there is unquestioned evidence of effective unity in the country when the full facts are made known and the Government's unreserved recommendations—preferably by a united Cabinet statement supported by Army and Navy technical authorities—are presented. The President can be expected to speak out in a few days.

* * *

There are several steps which can be taken to keep the fighting from the Western Hemisphere and to help insure a Nazi defeat. These include:

The full and open use of the Navy to get the lend-lease aid to the battlefront. This may involve an engagement with a German submarine or bomber. The engagement would be fought but need not embrace a declaration of war.

Preventive action by the United States to carry out a protective occupation of the Cape Verde, Canary, and Azores Islands and Dakar in West Africa in order to keep Germany from striking distance of the Western Hemisphere.

A Presidential declaration of total emergency in order to put defense production on the equivalent of a war-time basis. This would end "strikes as usual" and "business as usual" and step up the tempo of the war effort immeasurably.

An outright recommendation to Congress calling for a declaration of war. This would appear premature and could only be justified if the President concluded that no other course would protect the United States from the peril it faces.

There is an alternative. That is, to do nothing more whatsoever, to HOPE that Britain will prevail but act no further to help her prevail, and if Britain goes down to HOPE that having conquered the British Empire, dominated Europe and Africa, and rendered Russia and Japan his puppet collaborators, Herr Hitler will be "satisfied," and to HOPE that democratic life in America in a Nazi-controlled world might even faintly resemble the freedom and democracy of today.

* * *

The American people are being called upon to decide mighty matters in the coming days. That decision will be secure only as national judgment is wedded to the providence of God, and those who understand the power of divine intelligence in human affairs have today an opportunity and a responsibility without measure.

Is the German National Character Warlike? Reader Cites Record

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to express appreciation of Mr. Joseph Harsch's articles on conditions in Germany, and his recent answers to questions. Mr. Harsch is impartial and uses restraint in reporting.

The undersigned has lived in Germany ten years, but since then has resided many years in the United States, and at times was a contributor to German language newspapers, so ought to be in a position to judge the national German character. It cannot be denied that the Germans have been ruthless and brutal and have loved conquest. In the past seventy-six years German armies have invaded their neighbors five times: In 1864 they invaded Denmark and seized one of its provinces; 1866 it was Austria; 1871 it was France, taking from that country Alsace and Lorraine, and cash to the amount of $1,000,000,000; 1914 Germany invaded France again; 1939 it was Poland, and a long list thereafter.

The Nazi love of war was testified as recently as last July, when Nazi Labor Front Leader Robert Ley declared in a speech at Bayreuth, Germany:

> War is no punishment, but rather the ultimate and most beautiful test of strength of the German people and their fitness to live.

But if we hark back 2,000 years we find that Caesar wrote of the Germani (De Bello Gallico VI 23):

> The Germans think it is a true sign of valor when their neighbors are compelled to withdraw from their lands and when no man dares to settle near them. At the same time they will be safer thereby, having removed all fear of a sudden attack.

Denver, Colo. AUGUST FAST

"Let My People Go"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been very much interested in your recent review of my book, "Let My People Go," but several questions have inevitably risen in my mind. I do not claim to be an infallible expert on the period with which I am dealing, for in that humble world of historical research, I have found that several years of concentrated study (my only claim), leaves one with the inevitable understanding that it is the unexamined paths which lead to the hilltops.

Your reviewer suggests that my prologue might have been presented in "more tempered language," and that my "obvious prejudices" should not be allowed "to creep into print." Slavery was the fascism of its day. I find it, personally, somewhat difficult to conceive of the temperate language or the lack of prejudice that one, who was so forcefully struck by the parallels of the past and the present, could use on such occasions. . . .

I cannot help but feel that some of the prejudice of which I have been accused has crept into the reviewer's statement, "she defends the indefensible Reconstruction." There is obviously no room at this time to recapitulate the position that I and other historians have taken on this subject. "Indefensible" seems hardly the word to describe some of the social legislation passed during that period. Briefly, the first free common school system ever established in the South, land to poor whites as well as Negroes, prison reform instituted, care for the insane made compulsory, disfranchised whites given the vote, the judicial system modernized, imprisonment for debt abolished, and a continuous effort made to provide full voting powers for all but the great plantation owners who, as I said before, represented 300,000 of a population of 14,000,000.

What Lincoln would have done is a highly problematic question. To say that he would have followed Johnson's course and appointed representatives of the old slave power to influential offices—a fact which even Mr. Claude Bowers' eloquent defense of Johnson does not overlook—is difficult to believe. HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER

New York

Soldiers and Strikers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Even if labor or capital were drafted, I believe it wouldn't help co-operation and teamwork. The Roosevelt Administration has realized this. Its aim is production of defense materials. The Administration has insisted upon dealing with each strike as it arose, making concessions to businessmen in Congress and giving in to the worker in the plant, rather than initiating one general law applicable to a number of specific disputes.

But, as Walter Winchell says: "Every strike in the nation could be settled at once if the executive in the front office (who gets $21 a day) and the man in overalls (who gets $42 a week) would remember this: "That the American soldier (who gets $21 a month) is ready to die for them both!"

Certain industrialists are trying to use the need for national defense production as a means of denying economic opportunity and social justice to the industrial population. But certainly the majority of businessmen are willing to make a sacrifice in the present crisis. Most of the current distrust is due to the suspicion that capital is getting a disproportionate share of defense payment.

And let both Capital and Labor remember this: That their present mutual fear of each other might invite a regime which would be worse than any fear they may now have of each other. SCOTTY SHINEY

McCracken, Kan.

An International Hymn?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Why not invite the world to join America in singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" (words by the Rev. S. Baring Gould, music by Sir Arthur Sullivan), as an international hymn.

Why not have Congress start each day with the singing of this song? Soon it would be singing around the world.

Everyone here, regardless of religion or politics, says he would enjoy singing this song often. ISABELLA HOTCHKISS

Fox Lake, Wis.

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